

Applicatus *A Bibliotheca*
College of St. Isidore de Ulver 1831
R A D I C A L
V O C A B U L A R Y,

~~Latin and English~~ *Revised by Philip Dodd*
L A T I N and E N G L I S H,
COMPREHENDING *C. J. L.*

The more usual **PRIMITIVES** of the
L A T I N T O N G U E, digested alphabetically,
in the order of the parts of speech.

TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED,

An APPENDIX: Containing Rules for the **GEN-**
DER of **NOUNS**, for the **PRETERITES** and **SUPINES**
of **VERBS**, and for the **QUANTITY** of **SYLLABLES**,
in English prose; as also, An Explication of the
KALENDS, **NONES**, and **IDES**.

Intended for the perusal of boys while they are learning the
Vocabulary, in order to bring them early to some general
acquaintance with these important elementary things, and
make the Grammar afterwards more easily attained, and
better understood.

By **J O H N M A I R, A. M.**

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SEVENTH EDITION—CORRECTED.

D U B L I N

Printed by **J. RICE, No. 5, COLLEGE-GREEN.**

M, DCC, XCI.

Explanation of Marks.

† prefixed to a word, denoteth it to be old, obsolete, or little used.

|| prefixed to a word, denoteth it to be bad, or used only by writers of an inferior class.

* before a word, shews it to be of Greek extraction.

✱ prefixed to a word, denoteth it to be poetical, or used chiefly by poets.

m. denotes the masculine, f. the feminine, n. the neuter, and c. the common gender.

The doubtful gender is denoted by m. v. f. by m. v. n. by f. v. m. by f. v. n. by n. v. m. by n. v. f. But when f. or n. comes first, the noun is ofteneft feminine or ofteneft neuter.

— over a vowel, sheweth that syllable to be long.

◡ over a vowel, denoteth that syllable to be short.

Here the following Rules are observed.

1. The diphthongs æ, œ, au, eu, ei, being all long, are not marked.

2. A vowel before two consonants, or before x, y, j, is long, and therefore not marked.

3. The penult of arum, orum, the genitives plural of the first and second declensions, being always long, is not marked.

4. The penult of are, ire, the infinitives of the first and fourth conjugations, is long, and not marked.

5. A vowel before another vowel, or before h followed by a vowel, is short in Latin words, and not marked.

6. The vowel of a doubtful syllable, that is, of a syllable which is sometimes long and sometimes short, is not marked; as y in Eutyrum.

7. Final syllables are not marked, the true reading not depending on the quantity of these.

All syllables not falling under any of these rules, or excepted from them, are marked.



Rev. Mr. Whipple Boston
Ms. A. 9. 2. 11

RADICAL VOCABULARY.

~~SUBSTANTIVE~~

Journal

SUBSTANTIVE NOUNS.

Ā Bācus, i. m.	A Desk, a table, a cupboard.
Ābies, ētis. f.	a fir-tree.
*Absynthium, i. n.	wormwood.
Ācer, ēris. n.	a maple-tree.
Ācerra, æ. f.	a censer, or pan for incense.
Ācervus, i. m.	an heap.
Ācies, iēi. f.	{ the edge or point of a thing, the sight of the eye, an army in battalia.
*Ācīnāces, is. m.	a Persian sword, or scymitar.
Ācōnītum, i. n.	the herb wolfsbane, poison.
*Ācta, æ. f.	the shore, a pleasant strand.
Ācus, ēris. n.	chaff.
Ācus, us. f.	a needle, a bodkin.
Ādāgium, i. n.	a proverb, an old saying.
Ādāmas, antis. m.	an adamant, a diamond.
Ādeps, ipis. m. v. f.	fat, grease, tallow.
Ādmīnīcūlum, i. n.	a shore, or prop, aid.
Ādor, ōris, & ōris. n.	a fine corn used in sacrifice.
Ādulter, ēri. m.	an adulterer, a debauchee.
*Ādŷtum, i. n.	{ the chancel, or most sacred place of a temple.
Ædes, & Ædis, is. f.	a house, a church.
Æer, ēris. m.	the air, breath, or weather.
*Ænigma, ātis. n.	a riddle, or dark sentence.
Æra, æ. f.	a period in reckoning time.
Ærumna, æ. f.	toil, hard labour, affliction.
Æs, ætis. n.	brass, copper, money.

Æ₂

Æstas,

In your hands

Substantive Nouns.

Æstas, itis. f.	summer.
Æstus, us. m.	{ sultry heat, the boiling of the tide, any turbulent passion.
Æther, ĕris. m.	pure air, the sky.
Ævum, i. n.	an age, eternity.
Āgāso, ōnis. m.	a horse-groom, an hostler.
Āger, gri. m.	a field, the country.
Agger, ĕris. m.	{ a bank of earth or stones, a ram- part.
Agmen, ĭnis. n.	{ an army marching, an herd, a stream.
Agnus, i. m.	a sucking lamb.
Āla, æ. f.	a wing, a pinion, the arm-pit.
Ālāpa, æ. f.	a blow or box on the ear.
Ālauda, æ. f.	the bird called a lark.
Ālea, æ. f.	a dye, or play at dice, gaming.
Alga, æ. f.	sea-weed.
Allium, i. n.	garlick.
Alnus, i. f.	an elder-tree.
Alveus, i. m.	{ the channel of a river, a conduit pipe, a bee-hive.
Ālūmen, ĭnis. n.	alum.
Ālūta, æ. f.	tanned or taw'd leather.
Alvus, i. f.	the belly.
Āmentum, i. n.	a thong, a strap, or lash.
Āmes, itis. m.	{ a fork to stay up nets, a fowler's staff.
Āmīta, æ. f.	an aunt, or father's sister.
Amnis, is. m. & f.	a river.
Amphōra, æ. f.	a rundlet, or firkin.
Ampulla, æ. f.	a crewet, a bottle, a jug.
Āmuffis, is. f.	a mason's rule, or line.
*Āmygdāla, æ. f.	an almond-tree, an almond.
Ānas, ātis. f.	a duck, or drake.
Ancile, is. n. }	{ a sacred shield used by the priests of Mars.
Ancīlium, i. n. }	
Ancilla, æ. f.	a servant-maid.
Anchōra, & An- }	a ship's-anchor.
cōra, æ. f. }	

* Angēlus,

* Angĕlus, i. m.	a messenger, an angel.
Anguis, is. m. v. f.	a serpent, a snake, an adder.
Angŭlus, i. m.	a corner, an angle.
Anĭmus, i. m.	the mind, courage.
Annus, i. m.	a year.
Ansa, æ. f.	{ the lug or handle of any thing, a shoe-latchet.
Anser, ĕris. m.	a goose or gander.
Antenna, æ. f.	the sail-yard in a ship.
† Antrum, i. n.	a den, a cave, a grot.
Anus, i. m.	a circle.
Ānus, us. f.	an old woman.
Āper, pri. m.	a wild boar.
Āpex, icis. m.	{ the top of any thing, a tuft, a bird's crest.
Āpĭnæ, arum. f.	trifles, fooleries.
Āpis, & Āpes, is. f.	a bee.
Āpĭum, ii. n.	parsley, smallage.
* Āpostŏlus, i. m.	a messenger, an apostle.
Āqua, æ. f.	water.
Āquila, æ. f.	an eagle.
Āquĭlo, ōnis. m.	the north wind.
Āra, æ. f.	an altar.
Ārānea, æ. f. & Ā- rāneus, i. m. }	a spider, a cobweb.
Arbĭter, tri. m.	a judge or umpire, a witness.
Arbor, & Arbos, } ōris. f.	a tree.
Arbŭtus, i. f.	the arbut tree.
Arca, æ. f.	a chest, a coffer, a coffin.
* Archĭtectus, i. m.	a master-builder, an architect.
Arcus, us. m.	a bow, a vault, or arch.
Ardea, æ. f.	the bird called a heron.
Ārea, æ. f.	{ any void place, a garden-bed, a barn-floor.
Ārēna, æ. f.	sand, the shore.
Argentum, i. n.	silver.
Argilla, æ. f.	white clay, potters-earth.
Āries, ĕtis. m.	a ram.

<i>Ārista</i> , æ. f.	a beard or ear of corn.
<i>Arma</i> , orum. n.	arms, weapons.
<i>Armentum</i> , i. n.	an herd or drove of big cattle, oxen.
<i>Armus</i> , i. m.	a shoulder or arm of a man or beast.
* <i>Ārōma</i> , ātis. n.	sweet spices, drugs.
<i>Arra</i> , & <i>Arrha</i> , æ. f.	an earnest penny.
* <i>Arrhābo</i> , ōnis. m.	a pawn, or pledge.
<i>Ars</i> , tis. f.	art, skill, a trade, a trick.
<i>Artus</i> , us. m.	a joint, a limb.
<i>Arvīna</i> , æ. f.	fat, suet, tallow.
<i>Ārundo</i> , īnis. f.	a reed or cane, a pipe.
<i>Arx</i> , cis. f.	the peak of a rock, a tower, a fort.
<i>As</i> , assis. m.	{ a pound of 12 ounces, anything divided into 12 parts, a coin 3 farthings value.
<i>Ascia</i> , æ. f.	a chip-axe, an hatchet.
<i>Āsinus</i> , i. m.	an ass.
<i>Aspis</i> , idis. f.	an asp, or venomous serpent.
<i>Affer</i> , ĕris. m. & } <i>Assis</i> , is. m.	a plank.
* <i>Astrum</i> , i. n.	a star, a constellation.
<i>Astus</i> , us. m.	craft, subtilty.
<i>Āsylum</i> , i. n.	a sanctuary, a place of refuge.
* <i>Athlēta</i> , æ. m.	a master-wrestler, a champion.
<i>Atrium</i> , i. n.	a court-yard, a hall.
<i>Āvena</i> , æ. f.	oats, a straw, a pipe.
<i>Avernus</i> , i. m.	a lake in Italy, † hell.
<i>Averna</i> , orum. n. }	
<i>Āvis</i> , is. f.	a bird, a fowl.
<i>Aula</i> , æ. f.	a hall, a king's palace.
<i>Aura</i> , æ. f.	a gale, a breeze, applause.
† <i>Aurea</i> , æ. f.	a head-stall, a bridle-rein.
<i>Auris</i> , is. f.	the ear, hearing.
<i>Aurum</i> , i. n.	gold.
<i>Auster</i> , tri. m.	the south-wind.
<i>Autumnus</i> , i. m.	the autumn, or harvest.
<i>Āvus</i> , i. m.	a grandfather.
<i>Auxilium</i> , i. n.	aid, help, troops sent by allies.
* <i>Axiōma</i> , ātis. n.	an axiom, a plain truth.

Axis,

Axis, is. m.

{ an axle-tree, a waggon, the
north pole.

B.

Bacca, æ. f.

a berry.

Bacchus, i. m.

the god of wine, wine.

Bācūlum, n. & Bā-
cūlus, i. m. }

a staff, a batton.

Bajūlus, i. m.

a porter, a day labourer.

Bālæna, æ. f.

a grampus, a whale.

Bālātro, ōnis. m.

a pitiful fellow, a shabby rascal.

* Bālīsta, æ. f.

a cross bow, a sling.

Balneum, i. n.

a bath, a bagnio.

* Balsāmum, i. n.

balsam, or balm.

Bālteus, m. & Bal-
teum, i. n. }

a girdle, a sword belt.

Bālux, ūcis. f.

gold-dust, gold ore.

* Bārathrum, i. n.

an abyss or gulf, hell.

Barba, æ. f.

a beard.

* Barbītus, i. m. & f.

a lute, or viol.

Barrus, i. m.

an elephant.

Bārium, i. n.

a kiss.

Bātillum, i. n. & }
Bātillus, i. m. }

a fire-shovel, a chaffing-dish.

Bellua, æ. f.

any great beast.

Bellum, i. n.

war.

Bestia, æ. f.

a beast.

Bēta, æ. f.

the herb beet.

* Biblus i. f.

{ an Egyptian reed, of the bark
whereof paper was made.

Bilis, is. f.

choler, anger, melancholy, the gall.

Bitūmen, inis, n.

a kind of fat clay or slime, like pitch.

Blatta, æ. f.

a moth, a scarlet-worm, purple.

Bōlus, i. m.

{ a mass or lump, a mouthful or
morsel.

Bombus, i. m.

the humming of bees, a buzz.

Bombyx, icis. m.

{ a silk-worm. f. yarn spun by the
worm.

* Bōreas, æ. m.	the north wind.
Bos, bōvis, c.	an ox, bull, or cow.
Braccæ, arum. f.	breeches, trousers.
Brāchium, i. n.	the arm, the branch of a tree.
Bractea, æ. f.	{ a thin leaf or plate of metal, gold foil.
Branchiæ, arum. f.	the gills of a fish.
Brassica, æ. f.	collyflower, cabbage.
Brūma, æ. f.	the shortest day, the winter solstice.
Būbo, ōnis. m.	an owl.
Bucca, æ. f.	the inside of the cheek, the cheek.
Būfo, ōnis. m.	a toad.
Bulbus, i. m.	a scallion, or onion-head.
Bulga, æ. f.	a budget, a leathern bag.
Bulla, æ. f.	{ a bubble of water, a stud, a boss, a seal.
Būris, is. & Būra, { æ. f.	the plough tail or handle.
Būteo, ōnis. m.	a kind of hawk, a buzzard.
* Būtyrum, i. n.	butter.
Buxus, i. f.	a box tree, box wood.
* Byrsa, æ. f.	an ox-hide.
* Byssus, i. f.	a kind of fine flax, linen.
C	
Cāballus, i. m.	a pack-horse.
Cācābus, i. m.	a kettle to boil meat in.
Cāchinnus, i. m.	a loud or derisive laughing.
Cācūmen, inis. n.	the top of a thing, the peak.
Cādūceus, i. m.	Mercury's wand, a herald's staff.
Cādus, i. m.	a cask.
Cælum, i. n.	a graver, or graving tool.
Cæstus, us. m.	{ a leather-thong used in wrestling; a whirlbat.
Cālāmus, i. m.	{ a straw, a stalk of corn, a reed, a pipe, a quill, an arrow.
Cālāthus, i. m.	a basket or hamper, a milk vessel.
Cālīga, æ. f.	a harness for the leg full of nails.
	Cālīgo,

<i>Cālīgo, īnis. f.</i>	<i>darkness, dimness of sight.</i>
<i>Cālix, īcis. m.</i>	<i>a cup, a pot, a platter.</i>
<i>Callis, is. m.</i>	<i>a track made by beasts, a foot-path.</i>
<i>Callus, i. m.</i>	<i>hard flesh or skin, brawn.</i>
<i>Cālo, ōnis. m.</i>	<i>a soldier's boy, any meaner servant.</i>
<i>Cālurnia, æ. f.</i>	<i>slander, calumny.</i>
<i>Calx, eis. m. v. f.</i>	<i>{ the heel, the end of a thing. f. chalk, or lime.</i>
<i>Cāmēlus, i. m.</i>	<i>a camel.</i>
<i>† Cāmēna, æ. f.</i>	<i>a muse, poetry, verse.</i>
<i>Cāmēra, æ. f.</i>	<i>a vault, an arched roof, a chamber.</i>
<i>* Cāmīnus, i. m.</i>	<i>a chimney, a hearth.</i>
<i>Campāna, æ. f.</i>	<i>a bell.</i>
<i>Campus, i. m.</i>	<i>an open field, a plain.</i>
<i>Cānālis, is. m. v. f.</i>	<i>a spout or pipe, a kennel or gutter.</i>
<i>Cancer, cri. m.</i>	<i>a crab-fish, pl. a lattice window.</i>
<i>Cānis, is. c.</i>	<i>a dog or bitch.</i>
<i>Cānistrum, i. n.</i>	<i>an osier-basket.</i>
<i>* Canna, æ. f.</i>	<i>a cane or reed, a pipe.</i>
<i>Cannābis, is. f.</i>	<i>hemp.</i>
<i>* Cānon, ōnis. m.</i>	<i>a canon, a rule.</i>
<i>* Canthārus, i. m.</i>	<i>a pot or jug.</i>
<i>Cāper, pri. m.</i>	<i>a he-goat, a buck.</i>
<i>Cāpis, īdis. f.</i>	<i>a wooden or earthen pot.</i>
<i>Cāpistrum, i. n.</i>	<i>an halter or headstall, a muzzle.</i>
<i>Cāpo, ōnis. m.</i>	<i>a capon.</i>
<i>Capla, æ. f.</i>	<i>a coffer.</i>
<i>Cāpūlum, i. n. & }</i>	<i>a hilt, haft, or handle.</i>
<i>Cāpūlus, i. m. }</i>	<i>the head.</i>
<i>Cāput, ītis. n.</i>	
<i>Carbāsus, i. f. pl. }</i>	<i>fine linen, the sail of a ship.</i>
<i>a, orum. n. }</i>	
<i>Carbo, ōnis. m.</i>	<i>a dead coal, also a burning coal.</i>
<i>Carcer, ēris. m.</i>	<i>a prison, a barrier, or starting place.</i>
<i>Cardo, īnis. m.</i>	<i>the hinge of a door.</i>
<i>Carduus, i. m.</i>	<i>a thistle.</i>
<i>Cārex, īcis. f.</i>	<i>sedge, sheer grass.</i>
<i>Cāries, īei. f.</i>	<i>{ rottenness or worm-eatenness in wood.</i>
	<i>Cārīna,</i>

Cārīna, æ. f.		<i>the keel or bottom of a ship.</i>
Carmen, īnis. n.		<i>a song.</i>
Cāro, īnis. f.		<i>flesh.</i>
Carrus, i. m.		<i>a car, cart, or waggon.</i>
Cartilāgo, īnis. f.		<i>a gristle or tendon.</i>
Cāsa, æ. f.		<i>a cottage, a hut.</i>
Cāseus, i. m.		<i>cheese.</i>
Casse, abl. m.		<i>a net.</i>
Cassī, īdis. & Cas-	}	<i>an helmet, a steel-cap.</i>
sīda, æ. f.		
Castānea, æ. f.		<i>a chesnut or chesnut-tree.</i>
* Castor, ōris. m.		<i>a beaver or badger.</i>
Castrum, i. n.		<i>a castle, a fort, pl. a camp.</i>
Cātēna, æ. f.		<i>a chain, a link.</i>
Cāterva, æ. f.		<i>a band of soldiers, a body of men.</i>
* Cāthēdra, æ. f.		<i>a chair, a pulpit.</i>
Cātīnus, i. m.		<i>a large dish or platter.</i>
Cauda, æ. f.		<i>a tail, the rump.</i>
Caudex, īcis. m.		<i>the trunk or stem of a tree.</i>
Cāvilla, æ. f.		<i>a scoff, jest, or banter.</i>
Caula, æ. f.		<i>a sheep-cote, a fold.</i>
Caulis, is. m.		<i>the stalk of an herb, a bird's quill.</i>
Caupo, ōnis. m.		<i>an innkeeper, a vintner.</i>
Causa, æ. f.		<i>a cause, pretence, sake, account.</i>
Caues, is. f.		<i>a ragged rock, a crag, or cliff.</i>
Cedrus, i. f.		<i>a cedar tree.</i>
Cella, æ. f.		<i>a cellar.</i>
Centrum, i. n.		{ <i>the middle point of a circle, a knot in timber.</i>
Cēpa, æ. f.		
Cēpe & Cæpe. n.	}	<i>an onion.</i>
ind.		
Cēra, æ. f.		<i>wax.</i>
* Cērāsus, i. f.		<i>a cherry tree,</i>
Cerdo, ōnis. m.		<i>a cobbler, any mean mechanic.</i>
Cērebrum, i. n.		<i>the brain.</i>
Cērēmonia, &	} æ. f.	<i>a rite or ceremony, pomp or state.</i>
Cērēmōnia,		
Cēres, īnis. f.		<i>the goddess of corn, corn.</i>

Cervix,

Cervix , īcis. f.	<i>the hinder part of the neck.</i>
Cervus , i. m.	<i>a hart, a stag.</i>
Cespes , ītis. m.	<i>a turf, a sod.</i>
Cestus , us. m.	<i>a marriage-girdle.</i>
Cetra , æ. f.	<i>{ a square target used by the Spaniards and Moors.</i>
Cētus , i. m. pl. } Cēte. n. ind. }	<i>a whale.</i>
Chālybs , ŷbis. m.	<i>steel, hardened iron.</i>
* Chaos , n. dat } & abl. Chao. }	<i>{ the first matter or mass whereof things were made.</i>
Charta , æ. f.	<i>paper.</i>
* Chlāmys , ŷdis. f.	<i>a cloak, a riding-coat.</i>
Chorda , æ. f.	<i>{ the string of a musical instrument, cat-gut.</i>
Chōrus , i. m.	<i>a company of singers or dancers.</i>
Cībus , i. m.	<i>meat, food.</i>
Cicāda , æ. f.	<i>[ket. a noisy insect, called a balm-cric.</i>
Cicatrix , īcis. f.	<i>a scar or seam of a wound.</i>
Cicer , ěris. n.	<i>a kind of small pulse, vetches.</i>
Cicōnia , æ. f.	<i>a stork.</i>
Cicūta , æ. f.	<i>hemlock.</i>
Cifra & Ci- } phra, æ. f. }	<i>a cipher.</i>
Cīnāra , æ. f.	<i>an artichoke.</i>
* Cincinnus , i. m.	<i>a crisped or curled lock of hair.</i>
Cīnis , ěris. m. v. f.	<i>ashes, embers, cinders.</i>
Cinnus , i. m.	<i>{ a hutch-polch, mish-mash, or medley.</i>
Cippus , i. m.	<i>a palisade, a grave-stone.</i>
Circus , i. m.	<i>a rundle or circle, a ring.</i>
Cirrus , i. m.	<i>a tuft, a curl or crest.</i>
Cīsum , i. n.	<i>a two-wheeled chariot, a chaise.</i>
Cista , æ. f.	<i>a basket or maund.</i>
* Cithāra , æ. f.	<i>a harp, viol, or lute.</i>
Citrus , i. f.	<i>a citron-tree.</i>
Civis , is. c.	<i>a citizen.</i>
Clādes , is. f.	<i>a defeat, an overthrow.</i>
Classis , is. f.	<i>a navy or fleet, a rank or class.</i>
	Clathrus ,

Substantive Nouns.

Clathrus, i. m.	a grate, a harrow.
Clāva, æ. f.	a club, a batton.
Clāvis, is. f.	a key, a lock.
Clāvus, i. m.	a nail or spike, a ship's helm.
Cliens, tis. c.	a client, or vassal.
Clitellæ, arum. f.	a pack saddle.
Clivus, i. m.	the slope or side of a hill.
Clōaca, æ. f.	a sink or common shore.
Clūnis, is. m. v. f.	a buttock or haunch.
Clýpeus, i. m.	a shield, buckler, or target.
* Coccus, i. m.	the shrub of the purple grain.
Cochlea, æ. f.	a snail, or shell, a cockle, a spiral.
Cœlum, i. n.	} heaven, the sky.
Cœli, orum. m.	
Cœna, æ. f.	a supper, or dinner.
Cœnum, i. n.	mire or mud.
Cœtus, us. m.	an assembly.
Cohors, tis. f.	{ a coop for poultry, a band of soldiers.
* Cōlāphus, i. m.	
Collis, is. m.	a buffet or box on the ear.
Collum, i. n.	a little hill, or hillock.
Cōlor & Cōlos, } ōris. m.	the neck.
Cōlūber, bri. m.	a colour, a pretence.
Cōlumba, æ. f.	a serpent or snake.
Cōlūmen, inis. n.	a dove, a culver.
Cōlus, i. & us. f. v. m.	a post, a pillar.
Cōma, æ. f.	a distaff or rock, a whorl.
Cōmes, iris. c.	a bush or head of hair.
* Cōmēta, & } * Cōmētes, } æ. m.	a companion, a comrade, an earl.
* Cōmœdia, æ. f.	a comet, or blazing star.
Compitum, i. n.	a play or comedy.
* Concha, æ. f.	a cross-way, a street.
Congius, i. m.	a shell or shell fish.
Conus, i. m.	{ a measure of about an English gallon.
* Cōnus, i. m.	
	a long pole.
	a cone, a pine apple.
	* Cōphīnus,

*Cöphīnus, i. m.	a twig-basket, a coffin.
Cōpia, æ. f.	plenty, power, aid, pl. forces.
Cōpūla, æ. f.	a bond or tie, a fetter or shackle.
Cor, dis. n.	the heart.
Corbis, is. f. v. m.	a basket, a creel.
Cōrium, i. n.	a hide or skin, a husk.
Cornix, icis. f.	a crow.
Cornu, u. n.	{ a horn, a bow, the wing of an army.
Coruus, i. f.	a corneil-tree.
Cōrōna, æ. f.	a crown, a chaplet.
Corpus, ōris. n.	the body.
Cortex, icis. m. v. f.	the bark or rind.
Cortīna, æ. f.	{ a cauldron or kettle, a tripod, a curtain.
Corvus, i. m.	a raven.
Cōrylus, i. f.	a hasle or filberd tree.
Cos, ōtis. f.	a whetstone, a hone.
Costa, æ. f.	a rib, the side.
*Cōthurnus, i. m.	a buskin or shoe worn by tragedians.
Cōturnix, icis. f.	the bird called a quail.
Coxa, æ. f.	the huckle-bone.
Crabro, ōnis. m.	a great wasp or hornet.
*Crambe, es. f.	a kind of colewort.
Crāpūla, æ. f.	a surfeit.
*Crāter, ēris. m. }	a cup or goblet.
∫ Crātēra, æ. f. }	
Crātes, is. f.	{ a hurdle of rods wattled together, a grate.
Crēmōr, ōris. m.	the juice of barley, gruel, cream.
Crēna, æ. f.	{ the notch of an arrow, the slit of a pen.
Crēpīda, æ. f.	a slipper, a last.
Crēpīdo, inis. f.	a creek or shore, a bank or brink.
Crēta, æ. f.	chalk, lome.
Cribrum, i. n.	a sieve.
Crīmen, inis. n.	a crime.
Crīnis, is. m.	hair.
Crista, æ. f.	a tuft or crest.

Crēcus,

Crōcus, i. m. & Crōcum, i. n.	} saffron.
Crūmēna, æ. f.	a purse.
Cruor, ōris. m.	blood, gore.
Crus, ūris. n.	the shank or leg.
Crusta, æ. f.	a crust or shell.
Crux, ūcis. f.	a cross, a gibbet.
Cūcullus, i. m.	a hood or cap.
Cūcūlus, i. m.	the bird called a cuckoo.
Cūcūmer, ēris. m.	} a cucumber.
Cūcūmis, is. m.	
Cūdo, ōnis. m.	a cap of leather or fur.
Culcita, æ. f.	a bed-tick, a cushion, a pillow.
Cūleus, i. m.	{ a leathern bag, a measure of 40 urns.
Cūlex, icis. m.	a gnat or little fly.
Cūlina, æ. f.	a kitchen.
Culmus, i. m.	the stalk or straw of corn.
Culpa, æ. f.	a fault.
Cūmūlus, i. m.	an heap, top-measure.
Cūnæ, arum. f.	a cradle, a bird's-nest.
Cūneus, i. m.	a wedge.
Cūnic lus, i. m.	a coney or rabbit.
Cūpa, & Cuppa, æ. f.	a but, vat, or tun, a drinking cup.
Cupressus, i. & us. } f. v. m.	a cypress-tree.
Cūra, æ. f.	care.
Cūria, æ. f.	{ a court, a senate-house, a ward or tribe.
Cuspis, idis. f.	the point of any weapon, a sting.
Custos, ōdis. c.	a keeper, a guardian.
Cūtis, is. f.	the skin.
*Cyāthus, i. m.	a cup.
*Cygnus, & Cyc- } nus, i. m.	a swan.
*Cylindrus, i. m.	a roller, a cylinder.
*Cymba, æ. f.	a boat or pinnace.
*Cymbalum, i. n.	a cymbal.
*Cytīsus, i. m. v. f.	a shrublike willows, or rank heath

D.

* Dæmon, ōnis. m.	<i>a spirit, a demon.</i>
Dāma, æ. f.	<i>a fallow-deer.</i>
Damnum, i. n.	<i>harm, loss or damage.</i>
Daps, dāpis. f.	<i>a banquet, dainties.</i>
Delphin, īnis. m.	<i>a dolphin-fish.</i>
Delphīnus, i. m.	
Dēlubrum, i. n.	<i>a church, a chapel.</i>
Dens, tis. m.	<i>a tooth, a tusk or fang.</i>
Deus, i. m.	<i>God, a genius.</i>
* Diābōlus, i. m.	<i>the accuser, the devil.</i>
Diādēma, ātis. n.	<i>a white fillet, a crown.</i>
* Diæta, æ. f.	<i>diet, food; also a dining-room.</i>
* Diālōgus, i. m.	<i>a discourse, a dialogue.</i>
* Diāmetros, i. f.	<i>a diameter.</i>
* Dīca, æ. f.	<i>an action at law, a process.</i>
Dies, iei. m. v. f.	<i>a day.</i>
Dīgītus, i. m.	<i>a finger, an inch.</i>
Discus, i. m.	<i>a dish or platter, a quoit.</i>
Dīvus, i. m.	<i>a god, a saint.</i>
* Dogma, ātis. n.	<i>a decree, a maxim.</i>
Dōlium, i. n.	<i>a tub, pipe, or hogshcad.</i>
Dōlus, i. m.	<i>guile or fraud.</i>
Dōminus, i. m.	<i>a master, a lord.</i>
Dōmus, us. ō. f.	<i>a house, a home.</i>
Dōnum, i. n.	<i>a gift or present.</i>
Dorsum, i. n.	<i>the back.</i>
Dos, ōtis. f.	<i>a portion or dowry, an endowment.</i>
Drāco, ōnis. m.	<i>a dragon, or huge serpent.</i>
Duellum, i. n.	<i>a battle, war.</i>
Dūmus, i. m.	<i>a bush, a grove.</i>

E.

Ēbur, ōris. n.	<i>ivory, an elephant's tooth.</i>
Ēchīnus, i. m.	<i>an urchin or hedgehog.</i>
* Eclipsis, is. f.	<i>a waning or failing, an eclipse.</i>
	* Eclōga,

* Eclōga, æ. f.	an eclogue, or choice poem.
Ēgo, mei. m. & f. pro.	I.
Ēlectrum, i. n.	amber.
Ēlēgus, i. m.	an elegy, or mournful song.
Ēlémentum, i. n.	an element or first principle.
Ēlēphantus, i. m.	an elephant.
Ēlēphas, antis. m.	
Ēlyſium, i. n.	paradise, the Elysian fields.
* Embōlus, i. m.	a bar, a spoke, a pin.
* Emplaſtrum, i. n.	a plaster for a sore.
* Empōrium, i. n.	a market, a fair.
* Encōmium, i. n.	praise, commendation.
Ensis, is. m.	a sword, a rapier.
* Eos, gen. ois. f.	the morning.
* Ēphēbus, i. m.	a stripling, a youth.
* Ēphēmēris, idis. f.	a day book, a journal.
* Ēphippium, i. n.	a saddle.
* Ēphōrus, i. m.	{ a chief magistrate among the Lacedæmonians.
* Ēpigramma, ātis. n.	an inscription, an epigram.
* Ēpilōgus, i. m.	a conclusion, an epilogue.
Ēpiscōpus, i. m.	an overseer, a bishop.
Ēpistōla, æ. f.	a letter, an epistle.
* Ēpitāphium, i. n.	an inscription on a tomb, an epitaph.
* Ēpithālāmium, i. n.	a wedding song.
* Ēpitōma, æ.	an abridgement, a compend.
* Ēpitōme, es.	
* Ēpōcha, æ. f.	a date of time, as the birth of Christ.
* Ēpos, n. ind.	a verse, a poem.
Ēpulum, i. n. pl.	a banquet or feast.
Ēpūlæ, arum. f.	
Ēquus, i. m.	an horse.
Ērēbus, i. m.	hell.
* Ērēmus, i. f.	a wilderness, a desert.
* Ergastūlum, i. n.	a workhouse, a prison.
Ergo, abl. n.	for the sake, on account.
Ērūca, æ. f.	a cankerworm, a caterpillar.
Ērvum, i. n.	a kind of pulse like vetches or tares.
Esca, æ. f.	meat or food, a bait.

Eſcŭlus, i. f.	a beech or mast tree.
Eſſēda, æ. f.	} a chariot, chaise, or waggon.
Eſſēdum, i. n.	
* Ethica, æ. f.	} moral philosophy, ethics.
* Ethice, es. f.	
* Ētymon, i. n.	the etymon or origin of a word.
Ēvangēlium, i. n.	good news, the gospel.
* Euphōnia, æ. f.	a pleasant sound.
Eurus, i. m.	the east wind.
Exāmen, inis. n.	a swarm of bees, an examination.
Exemplum, i. n.	an example.
Extia, orum. n.	the bowels or entrails.

F.

Fāba, æ. f.	a bean.
Fāber, bri. m.	a workman, an artist.
Fābŭla, æ. f.	a fable, a story, a play.
Fācies, iei. f.	the face.
Fæx, & Fex, cis. f.	dregs or lees, dross or scum.
Fāgus, i. f.	a beech-tree.
Falx, cis. f.	a scythe or sickle.
Fāma, æ. f.	fame, renown, report.
Fāmes, is. f.	hunger, dearth.
Fāmŭlus, i. m.	a man-servant.
Fānum, i. n.	a temple or church.
Far, farris. n.	corn of any sort.
Fas. n. ind.	{ equity, right, a thing lawful or possible.
Fascia, æ. f.	a swathing-band.
Fascinum, i. n.	witchcraft.
Fascis, is. m.	a bundle of rods, a faggot.
Fastigium, i. n.	the top or height of a thing.
Fastus, us. m.	pride.
Fāvilla, æ. f.	hot embers or ashes.
Fāvōnius, i. m.	the west wind.
Fāvus, i. m.	an honey-comb.
Faux, cis. f.	the jaws, the gorge, or gullet-pipe.
Fax, ācis. f.	a torch, a firebrand.

Febris,

Febris, is. f.	a fever, an ague.
Fēciālis, is. m.	a herald who proclaims war.
Fel, fellis. n.	gall, bitterness.
Fēlis, is. f.	a cat.
Fēmen, inis. n.	the inside of the thigh.
Fēmīna, & Fœmī- na, æ. f.	a woman.
Fēmur, ōris. n.	the outside of the thigh.
Fēnēstra, æ. f.	a window.
Fēra, æ. f.	a wild beast or wild fowl.
Fēria, æ. f.	a holy day, a play-day.
Ferrum, i. n.	iron, a sword.
Festūca, æ. f.	a stalk or stem, a rod or wand.
Fibra, æ. f.	a fibre, a sucker at the root of plants
Fībūla, æ. f.	a buckle, clasp, or button.
Fīcus, i. v. us. f.	a fig-tree or fig.
Fīdēlia, æ. f.	an earthen vessel, a crock.
Fīdes, ei. f.	faith, word or promise, protection.
Fīdes, is. f.	a fiddle-string, a fiddle.
Fīlius, i. m.	a son.
Fīlix, icis. f.	a fern or brake.
Fīlum, i. n.	a thread or string, a line.
Fimbria, æ. f.	the skirt of a garment, a fringe.
Fīnis, is. m. v. f.	a design or end, a bound or border.
Fiscus, i. m.	a money-bag, the exchequer.
Fistūca, æ. f.	a rammer for driving piles or stones
Fistūla, æ. f.	a pipe, a flute.
Flagrum, i. n.	a whip or scourge.
Flāmen, inis. n.	a priest, the high priest.
Flamma, æ. f.	a flame or flash.
Floccus, i. m.	a lock of wool, the nap of cloth.
Flos, ōris. m.	a flower or blossom.
Fōcus, i. m.	a hearth, a house, a fire.
Fœdus, ēris. n.	a league, covenant, or treaty.
Fœnum, i. n.	hay, a cock of hay.
Fœnus, ōris. n.	interest of money, usury.
Fōlium, i. n.	the leaf of a tree or book.
Follis, is. m.	a leather purse, a pair of bellows.
Fons, tis. n.	a fountain or spring.

Forceps,

Forceps, īpis. f.	a pair of tongs, tweezers, or pincers
Forfex, īcis. f.	a pair of shears or scissors.
Fōris, is. f.	a door. (pl. fores more used).
Fōri, orum. m.	{ the decks or hatches of a ship, scaffolds, galleries.
Forma, æ. f.	a form or shape, beauty.
Formīca, æ. f.	an ant or pismire.
Formīdo, īnis. f.	fear, dread.
Fornax, ācis. f.	a furnace.
Fornix, īcis. m.	an arch or vault.
Fors, tis. f.	luck, chance, hazard.
Fōrum, i. n.	a market-place, a place for courts.
Fōvea, æ. f.	{ a pitfall in the ground for catch- ing wild beasts.
Frænum	{ i. n. pl. i. v. a. a bridle or bit.
Frenum,	
Frāgum, i. n.	a strawberry.
Frāmea, æ. f.	a short spear, a hunter's staff.
Frāter, tris. m.	a brother.
Fraus, dis. f.	deceit, a fault, damage.
Fraxīnus, i. f.	an ash-tree.
Frētum, i. n.	a narrow sea, a strait.
Frīgus, ōris. n.	cold, cold weather, cool shade.
Frit. n. ind.	the little grain at the top of corn.
Fritillus, i. m.	a dice-box to throw the dice out of.
Frons, dis. f.	the leaf of a tree, a green bough.
Frons, tis. f.	the forehead, the front, the van.
Frustum, i. n.	a bit, or broken piece.
Frūtex, īcis. m.	a shrub
(†Frux), gen. Frū-	any kind of fruit, corn, grain.
gis, i, em, e. f. }	
Fūcus, i. m.	a drone-bee, paint, disguise.
Fūlīgo, īnis. f.	soot.
Fullo, ōnis. m.	a fuller of cloth.
Fūmus, i. m.	smoke.
Funda, æ. f.	a sling, a net, a budget.
Fundus, i. m.	a field, a farm, a foundation.
Fungus, i. m.	a mushroom, a sponge.
Fūnis, is. m.	a rope, cable, or cord.

Fūnus, ĕris. n.
 Fur, ūris. m.
 Furca, æ. f.
 Furfur, ūris. n.
 Furnus, i. m.
 Fuscīna, æ. f.
 Fustis, is. m.
 Fūsus, i. m.

a funeral, death.
 a thief, a slave, a varlet.
 a fork, a gallows.
 bran.
 an oven, a furnace.
 an eel-spear; a trident.
 a club, staff, or cudgel.
 a spindle.

G.

Gālea, æ. f.
 Gallus, i. m.
 * Gangræna, æ. f.
 * Gaza, æ. f.
 Gēlu, n.
 Gemma, æ. f.
 Gēna, æ. f.
 Gēnistā, æ. f.
 Gens, tis. f.
 Gēnu, n.
 * Geographus, i. m.
 * Geōmetra, } æ. m.
 * Geōmetres, }
 * Georgica, orum. n.
 Germeu, inis. n.
 Gerræ, arum. f.
 Gibbus, i. m.
 * Gīgas, antis. m.
 Gingīva, æ. f.
 Git, n. ind.
 Glācies, ei. f.
 Glādius, i. m.
 Glans, dis. f.
 Glārea, æ. f.
 Glēba, æ. f.
 Glis, īris. m.

an helmet or head-piece.
 a cock.
 a gangrene, or eating ulcer.
 treasure, wealth.
 frost, ice.
 a young bud, a precious stone.
 the cheek.
 broom.
 a nation, family or tribe.
 the knee.
 a geographer.
 a goometrician.
 books of husbandry.
 a sprig or sprout.
 hurdles, gahions, toys, or trifles.
 a bunch or hump on the back.
 a giant, or person of huge stature.
 the gum wherein the teeth are set.
 a kind of cockle, a small seed, git.
 ice.
 a sword.
 an acorn, a chesnut.
 gravel, coarse sand.
 a clod or lump of earth.
 { a dormouse, or field-mouse that
 { sleeps all winter.

Glōbus,

Glöbus, i. m.	{ a bowl, a globe, a troop or knot of men.
Glömus, ĕris. n.	} a clue of yarn or thread.
Glömus, i. m.	
Glōria, æ. f.	glory, boasting.
* Glōssa, æ. f.	a tongue, a sense or g'oss.
Glūten, ĩnis. n.	glue, paste, solder.
* Gnōmon, ōnis. m.	{ the tooth that shews a horse's age, the cock of a dial.
Golsĭpion, i. n.	a cotton-tree, cotton.
* Grābātus, i. m.	a couch, a resting-bed.
Grācūlus, i. m.	the bird called a jackdaw or jay.
Græcia, æ. f.	the country of Greece.
Grāmen, ĩnis. n.	grass, any herb.
* Grammātica, æ. f.	grammar.
Grando, ĩnis. f.	hail.
Grānum, i. n.	a grain of any corn, a kernel.
* Grāphium, i. n.	{ an iron pen for writing on wax, a pencil.
Grēmium, i. n.	a lap, the bosom.
GreX, ĕgis. m.	a flock or herd.
Grossus, i. m. v. f.	a green or unripe fig,
Grūmus, i. m.	a hillock of earth, a tump, a clot.
Grus, uis. f. v. m.	the bird called a crane.
Gryps, ŷphis. m.	{ a gryffon or monster with eagles wings and a lion's-body.
Gūla, æ. f.	the gullet-pipe, the palate.
Gummi. n. ind.	gum that droppeth from trees.
Gurges, ĩtis. m.	a whirlpool, gulf, or eddy.
Gutta, æ. f.	a drop of any liquid, a spot or speck.
Guttur, ŷris. n.	the throat.
* Gymnāsium, i. n.	a school, a place of exercise.
* Gypsum, i. n.	parget or plaister.
Gŷrus, i. m.	a circuit, a circle or ringlet.

H.

Hābēna, æ. f.	{ the reins of a bridle, a strap of leather.
	Hædus,

Hædus, i. m.	a kid.
Hæres, ēdis.	} c. an heir or heiress.
Hēres, ēdis,	
Hālec, ēcis. n.	} a herring, any small fish, a pickle.
Hālex, ēcis. f.	
† Hallux, ūcis. m.	the great toe.
* Hālo, ōnis. f.	a circle about the sun or moon.
Hāmus, i. m.	a fish hook, a clasp like S.
Hāra, æ. f.	a swine-house or hog-sty.
Hāriōlus, i. m.	a diviner, a soothsayer.
Harmōnia, æ. f.	concord, melody, harmony.
Harpāgo, ōnis. m.	a grappling-hook, a drag.
* Harpŷiæ, arum. f.	harpeys or ravenous birds.
Hārūga, æ. f.	a sacrifice.
Hasta, æ. f.	a spear, lance, or pike.
* Hepdōmas, ādis. f.	the number seven, a week.
Hēdēra, æ. f.	ivy.
Hēlix, icis. f.	a sort of creeping ivy, a spiral line.
Hellēbōrum, i. n.	{ the herb hellebore, good for pur- ging the brain.
Helluo, & Hēluo, } ōnis. m.	a glutton, a spendthrift.
Hēpar, ātis. n.	the liver.
Herba, æ. f.	an herb.
Herma, æ. m.	a statue of Mercury.
Hernia, æ. f.	the disease called a rupture.
Hēros, ois. m.	an hero, or person of high renown.
Hērus, i. m.	the master of a family.
* Hespērus, i. m.	the evening star, the evening.
Hiems, ēmis. f.	winter.
Hilum, i. n.	the black of a bean, nothing.
Hinnus, i. m.	a mule, a nag.
Hircus, i. m.	a buck-goat.
Hirūdo, īnis. f.	a horse-leech.
Hirundo, īnis. f.	a swallow.
Histōria, æ. f.	history.
Histrion, ōnis. m.	a stage-player.
* Hōlōcaustum, i. n.	a whole burnt offering.
Hōmo, īnis. m.	a man or woman.

Hōnor,

Hönor & Hönos, } ōris. m.	{ honour, gracefulness, a post or office.
Hōra, æ. f.	an hour, a space of time, a season.
Hordeum, i. n.	barley.
* Hōrizon, ontis. m.	{ the horizon, or circle where the earth and sky seem to meet.
Horreum, i. n.	a barn, a storehouse.
Hortus, i. m.	a garden or orchard.
Hospes, itis. m.	an host or guest.
Hostia, æ. f.	a victim, a sacrifice.
Hostis, is. c.	an enemy.
Hūmērus, i. m.	the shoulder of man or beast.
Hūmus, i. f.	the ground, the earth.
* Hyādes, um. f.	the seven stars.
Hydra, æ. f.	a water-serpent.
Hydria, æ. f.	a water-bucket.
Hūmen, ĕnis. m.	the god of marriage.
* Hymnus, i. m.	a hymn or song.
* Hypocaustum, i. n.	a stove, stew, or hot-house.

I.

Jānuā, æ. f.	a gate.
* ĭdea, æ. f.	an idea or imagination.
* ĭdiōma, ātis. n.	a propriety in speech, an idiom.
* ĭdōlum, i. n.	an idol.
Jēcur, ōris. n.	the liver.
Ignis, is. m.	fire.
īlex, ĭcis. f.	the holm-tree, the scarlet-oak.
īlia, ium. n.	the flank, the small guts.
īmāgo, ĭnis. n.	an image or picture, a vision.
Imber, bris. m.	a shower of rain.
Index, ĭcis. m.	a discoverer, an informer, an index.
Indūciæ, arum. f.	a truce, or cessation of arms.
Infūla, æ. f.	a turban or mitre.
Inguen, ĭnis. n.	the groin, or lower part of the belly
Instar, n. ind.	bulk, form, likeness.
Insūla, æ. f.	an island or isle.
Interpres, ĕtis. c.	a mediator, an interpreter.

Jocus,

Jocus, i. m.	a jest or joke.
ira, æ. f.	anger, wrath, rage.
* iris, idis. f.	the rainbow.
* Isthmus, i. m.	a small neck of land.
iter, tinēris. n.	a way, journey, or march.
Juba, æ. f.	the mane of a horse, or other beast.
Jubar, āris. n.	the sun's beam, the morning-star.
Jugulum, i. n.	the throat.
Jugum, i. n.	a yoke, the top or ridge of a hill.
Juncus, i. m.	a bulrush.
Juniperus, i. f.	the juniper-tree.
Jus, ūris. n.	reason, right, law.
Jus, ūris. n.	broth, pottage, gruel.

L.

Lābium, & La- brum, i. n.	} the lip.
Lābor, & Lābos, ōris. m.	
Lābyrinthus, i. m.	labour, hardship, distress.
Lac, ctis. n.	a labyrinth or maze.
Lācerna, æ. f.	milk.
Lācertus, i. m.	a riding coat or cloak.
Lāchānum, i. n.	the arm, also a lizard.
Lachryma, æ. f.	pot herbs of any kind.
Lācīnia, æ. f.	a tear.
Lactuca, æ. f.	the hem or fringe of a garment.
Lācus, us. m.	the herb lettuce.
* Lāgēna, æ. f.	a lake or standing pool.
Lāma, æ. f.	a flagon, a stone bottle.
Lāmentum, i. n.	a dirty puddle, a ditch.
Lāmia, æ. f.	a lamentation.
Lāmina, æ. f.	a hag, a witch or sorceress.
* Lampas, ādis. f.	a plate of metal, a sword-blade.
Lāna, æ. f.	a lamp, a torch.
Lancea, æ. f.	wool.
Lānista, æ. f.	a lance, spear, or javeline.
Lānius, i. m.	a fencing master.
	a butcher.

Lanx,

Lanx, cis. f.	{ a broad plate or charger, the scale of a balance.
Lāpis, idis. m.	a stone.
Lāqueus, i. m.	a noose, a trap, a halter.
Lar, lāris. m.	a household-god, a house.
Lardum, i. n.	bacon, lard.
Lārix, icis. f. v. m.	the larch-tree.
Larva, æ. f.	a vizard or mask, a hobgoblin.
*Lārynx, ngis. f.	the throat, the top of the wind-pipe.
Lāsānum, i. n.	a chamber-pot.
Lāter, ěris. m.	a brick, a tile.
Lāterna, æ. f.	a lantern.
Lātex, icis. m.	water, wine, any liquor.
Lātium, i. n.	{ a country in Italy, where Rome stood.
*Latria, æ. f.	honour, service, worship.
Lātro, ōnis. m.	a hired soldier, a robber.
Lātus, ěris. n.	the side.
Laurus, i. f.	the laurel or bay-tree.
Laus, dis. f.	praise, renown.
*Lēbes, ětis. m.	a cauldron or kettle.
Lēctus, i. m.	a bed or couch.
Lēgūmen, inis. n.	{ all manner of pulse, as pease, beans, &c.
*Lembus, i. m.	a bark, a fisher-boat.
Lēmūres, um. m.	ghosts, hobgoblins.
Lēno, ōnis. m.	a pimp or pander.
Lens, dis. f.	a nit of the head.
Lens, tis. f.	a kind of pulse called lentiles.
Leo, ōnis. m.	a lion.
Lēpor, & Lēpos, } ōris, m.	mirth, wit, good grace.
Lēpra, æ. f.	the leprosy.
Lēpus, ōris. m.	an hare.
*Lēthargus, i. m.	the sleepy disease, a lethargy.
Lēthum, & Lē- } tum, i. n.	death.
Lēvir, iri. m.	a brother-in-law.
Lex, ěgis. f.	a law, a term or condition.
	B *Lexicon,

*Lexicon, i. n.	a dictionary or word-book.
Liber, bri. m.	the inner bark of a tree, a book.
Libra, æ. f.	{ a pound of any thing, a pair of scales.
Licium, i. n.	the woof of a web, thread or yarn.
Lictor, ōris. m.	a serjeant, a beadle or macer.
Lien, ēnis. m.	the milt, the spleen.
Lignum, i. n.	wood, a log of timber.
Ligo, ōnis. m.	a spade, shovel, or mattock.
Ligustrum, i. n.	privet.
Lilium, i. n.	a lily.
Lima, æ. f.	a file.
Limax, ācis. f. v. m.	a snail.
Limbus, i. m.	the welt of a garment, a selvedge.
Limen, īnis. n.	a door-threshold, a goal.
Limes, itis. m.	{ a bound or limit, a land-mark, a path.
Limus, i. m.	mud, slime, clay.
Līnea, æ. f.	a line.
Lingua, æ. f.	the tongue, a language.
Linter, tris. m. v. f.	a boat or wherry.
Linum, i. n.	flax, linen.
Lira, æ. f.	a furrow, or ridge of land.
Lis, itis. f.	strife, a process at law.
Lit̃era, æ. f.	{ a letter, as a, b, c, pl. an epistle, learning.
Litus, & Littus, } ōris. n.	the shore, or sea-side.
Lituus, i. m.	{ an augur's staff, a crooked trum- pet, or clarion.
Lix, icis. f.	water, liquor, lee.
Locus, i. m. pl. ci. } m. & ca. n.	place or time, a family.
Locusta, æ. f.	a locust.
*Lōgika, æ. } f.	logic, the art of reasoning.
*Lōgice, es. }	
Lolium, i. n.	a weed in corn called darnel.
Lorum, i. n.	a thong of leather.

* Lōtos, & Lōtus, } i. f. v. m.	<i>the lot-tree.</i>
* Lūcerna, æ. f.	<i>a candle or light.</i>
Lucrum, i. n.	<i>gain.</i>
Lūcus, i. m.	<i>a grove.</i>
Lues, is. f.	<i>pestilence, blasting.</i>
Lumbus, i. m.	<i>the loin.</i>
Lūna, æ. f.	<i>the moon.</i>
Lūpus, i. m.	<i>a wolf, a snaffle-bit.</i>
Lurco, ōnis. m.	<i>a glutton.</i>
Luscīnia, æ. f.	<i>a nightingale.</i>
Lustrum, i. n.	<i>{ a survey made every four years,</i> <i>{ a den of wild beasts.</i>
Lūteum, i. n.	<i>the yolk of an egg.</i>
Lūtum, i. n.	<i>clay, mud.</i>
Lux, ūcis. f.	<i>light.</i>
* Lychnus, i. m.	<i>a lamp.</i>
Lympha, æ. f.	<i>water.</i>
Lynx, ncis. f. v. m.	<i>{ a spotted beast of quick sight,</i> <i>{ called an ounce or lynx.</i>
Lŷra, æ. f.	<i>a harp or lyre.</i>

M

Mācellum, i. n.	<i>{ a market for flesh, fish, or other</i> <i>{ viures.</i>
Mācēria, æ. } Mācēries, ei. } f.	<i>any wall inclosing grounds.</i>
Māchīna, æ. f.	<i>an engine or machine, a device.</i>
Mācūla, æ. f.	<i>a spot or stain, a slur.</i>
Māgister, tri. m.	<i>a master.</i>
Magnes, ētis. m.	<i>a loadstone.</i>
Māgus, i. m.	<i>a magician, a diviner.</i>
Māla, æ. f.	<i>the ball of the cheek.</i>
* Mālācia, æ. f.	<i>a calm at sea, stillness.</i>
Malleus, i. m.	<i>a mallet or hammer.</i>
Malva, æ. f.	<i>the herb mallows.</i>
Mālus, i. f.	<i>an apple-tree.</i>
Mamma, æ. f.	<i>a breast or pap.</i>

Māne, n. ind.	<i>the morning.</i>
Mānes, ium. m.	<i>the souls of the dead.</i>
Mango, ōnis. m.	<i>a slave-merchant, a broker.</i>
Mannus, i. m.	<i>a nag or little horse.</i>
Mantica, æ. f.	<i>a wallet or portmanteau.</i>
Mānus, us. f.	<i>the hand, a body of men.</i>
Mappa, æ. f.	<i>a table-napkin.</i>
Māre, is. n.	<i>the sea.</i>
* Margārita, æ. f.	<i>a pearl or jewel.</i>
Margo, inis. m. v. f.	<i>a brim or brink, the margin.</i>
Marmor, ōris. n.	<i>marble.</i>
Marra, æ. f.	<i>a mattock or hoe.</i>
Mars, tis. m.	<i>the god of war, war.</i>
Marsūpium, i. n.	<i>a purse or pouch.</i>
* Martyr, ūris. c.	<i>a witness, a martyr.</i>
Mas, māris. m.	<i>the male of any creature.</i>
Massa, æ. f.	<i>a lump of dough or paste.</i>
Māiāra, æ. f.	<i>a Gallic javeline, or spear.</i>
* Māter, tris. f.	<i>a mother.</i>
Mā-ēria, æ. } f.	<i>matter or stuff, timber.</i>
Mā-ēries, ei. }	
Matta, æ. f.	<i>a matt or mattress.</i>
Mātūla, æ. f.	<i>a chamber-pot.</i>
Mātūta, æ. f.	<i>the goddesses of the morning.</i>
Maza, æ. f.	<i>hasty-pudding, flummery.</i>
Mēdulla, æ. f.	<i>marrow.</i>
Mel, mellis. n.	<i>honey.</i>
* Mēlo, ōnis. m.	<i>a melon.</i>
* Mēlos. pl. Mēle. } n. ind.	<i>melody, a song or tune.</i>
Membrum, i. n.	<i>a member, a limb.</i>
Menda, æ. f. & }	<i>a blemish or fault.</i>
Mendum, i. n. }	
Mendīcus, i. m.	<i>a beggar.</i>
Mens, tis. f.	<i>the mind, the judgment.</i>
Menfa, æ. f.	<i>a table.</i>
Mēnsis, is. m.	<i>a month.</i>
Mentum, i. n.	<i>the chin.</i>
Merda, æ. f.	<i>ordure, dung.</i>

Merga, æ. f.	a pitchfork.
Mērx, rcis. f.	merchant-goods.
Mēta, æ. f.	a goal, or turning pillar in races.
Mētallūm, i. n.	metal, a mine.
Mētus, us. m.	fear.
Mīca, æ. f.	a crumb or broken bit.
Mīles, ītis. c.	a soldier.
Mīlium, i. n.	millet-seed.
Milvus, & Milvi- us, i. m.	a kite or glead.
* Mīmus, i. m.	a mimic, a buffoon.
Mīnæ, arum. f.	threats.
Mīnerva, æ. f.	the goddess of wisdom, nature,
Mīnister, tri. m.	a servant.
Mīnium, i. n.	red lead, vermilion.
Mirmillo, ōnis. m.	a fencer, a sword-player.
Mitra, æ. f.	a bonnet, mitre, or turban.
Mōdius, i. m.	a bushel.
Mōdus, i. m.	a measure, a manner.
* Mōechus, i. m.	an adulterer, a debauchee.
Mōeniā, ium. n.	the walls of a town, a city.
Mōla, æ. f.	a mill or millstone, meal.
Mōles, is. f.	a mass or pile, a difficult matter.
* Mōnas, ādis. f.	the number one, an unit.
Mōnēta, æ. f.	money, coin.
Mōnīle, is. n.	a necklace or collar.
* Mōnōcēros, ōtis. m.	an unicorn.
* Mōnōpōlium, i. n.	{ an ingrossing the whole sale, a monopoly.
Mons, tis. m.	a mountain.
Monstrum, i. n.	a prodigy, a monster.
Mōra, æ. f.	a delay, a pause or stop.
Morbus, i. m.	a disease.
Mors, ris. f.	death.
Mortārium, i. n.	a mortar for braying things in.
Mōrus, i. f.	{ a mulberry-tree, a blackberry- bramble.
Mos, ōris. m.	a manner or fashion.
Mucro, ōnis. m.	the point of a weapon, a sword.

Mūcus, & Muc- cus, i. m.	}	snot, the filth of the nose.
Mūgil, & Mūgī- lis, is. m.		a mullet-fish.
Mulcta, & Multa, æ. f.	}	a fine or mulct,
Mūlier, ēris. f.		a woman,
Mūlus, i. m.		a mule.
Mundus, i. m.		the world, the universe.
Mūnus, ēris. n.		a gift, an office, a show.
Mūrex, icis. m.		{ a shell-fish of the liquor whereof purple colour was made, purple.
Murmur, ūris. n.		a buzz, a muttering.
Mūrus, i. m.		a wall.
Mus, ūris. m.		a mouse,
* Mūsa, æ. f.		a muse, a song or poem.
Musca, æ. f.		a fly.
Muscus, i. m.		moses growing on trees or walls.
Myrica, æ. f.		a low shrub called a tamarisk,
Myrrha, æ. f.		myrrh.
Myrtus, i. f.		a myrtle-tree,
* Mystes, & My- sta, æ. m.	}	{ a priest skilled in religious mys- teries.

N

Nævus, i. m.		a mole or mark on the body.
* Nānus, i. m.		a dwarf.
Nāpus, i. m.		a turnip.
Nāris, is. f.		the nostril.
Nassa, æ. f.		a weel-net of twigs for catching [fish.
Nāsus, i. m. & Nāsum, i. n.	}	the nose.
Nātes, is. f.		a buttock, the haunch.
Nauci, gen. n.		an olive kernel, a nut-shell.
Nāvis, is. f.		a ship.
Nausea, æ. f.		a qualm, or sea-sickness.
Nēbūla, æ. f.		a mist or fog, a cloud.
Nēbūlo, ōnis. m.		an idle scoundrel, a bully.
		* Nectar,

* Nectar, āris. n.	<i>the drink of the gods, nectar.</i>
Nēmus, ōris. n.	<i>a wood or grove.</i>
Nēnia, & Nēnia,	} æ. f. <i>a funeral or mournful song.</i>
Nēpos, ōtis. m.	
Nervus, i. m.	<i>a grandson, a spendthrift.</i>
Nex, ēcis. f.	<i>a nerve or sinew, a bow-string.</i>
Nīcōtiāna, æ. f.	<i>death, destruction.</i>
Nīdor, ōris. m.	<i>tobacco.</i>
Nīdus, i. m.	<i>savour, scent, or smell.</i>
Nimbus, i. m.	<i>a nest.</i>
* Nitrum, i. n.	<i>a storm, a cloud.</i>
Nōdus, i. m.	<i>nitre or saltpetre.</i>
Norma, æ. f.	<i>a knot.</i>
* Nōthus, i. m.	<i>a square, or rule.</i>
* Nōtus, i. m.	<i>a bastard.</i>
Nōverca, æ. f.	<i>the south-wind.</i>
Nox, ctis. f.	<i>a step-mother.</i>
Nūgæ, arum. f.	<i>night.</i>
Nūmerus, i. m.	<i>silly funeral verses, trifles.</i>
Nūmmus, i. m.	<i>number.</i>
Nūrus, us. f.	<i>a coin, a piece of money.</i>
Nux, ūcis. f.	<i>a daughter-in-law, a young lady.</i>
* Nympha, æ. f.	<i>a nut.</i>
	<i>a nymph, or rural goddess.</i>

O

* ōbēlus, i. m.	<i>a spit, or dagger.</i>
* ōbōlus, i. m.	} <i>an Athenian coin, value five farthings.</i>
* ōceānus, i. m.	
Ocrea, æ. f.	<i>the god of the sea, the ocean.</i>
ōcūlus, i. m.	<i>a boot.</i>
* ōde, es. & ōda,	} <i>the eye.</i>
æ. f.	
Offa, æ. f.	<i>an ode, a song or hymn.</i>
ōlea, æ. f.	<i>a bit or morsel.</i>
Olla, æ. f.	<i>an olive-tree, an olive,</i>
olor, ōris. m.	<i>a pot.</i>
	<i>a swan.</i>

<i>ōlus, ēris. n.</i>	<i>garden or pot-herbs.</i>
<i>ōmāsum, i. n.</i>	<i>the paunch, a fat tripe.</i>
<i>ōmen, īnis. n.</i>	<i>a presage or omen.</i>
<i>ōnus, ēris. n.</i>	<i>a burden or load.</i>
<i>Oppidum, i. n.</i>	<i>a town.</i>
* <i>Opsōnium, & } Obsōnium, i. n. }</i>	<i>{ fish, or other victuals eaten with bread.</i>
<i>ōpus, ēris. n.</i>	<i>a work.</i>
<i>ōra, æ. f.</i>	<i>a border, a coast or climate.</i>
<i>Orbis, is. m.</i>	<i>a circle or globe, the world.</i>
<i>Orcus, i. m.</i>	<i>the god Pluto, the place of the dead.</i>
<i>Ordo, īnis. m.</i>	<i>order or rank, a law.</i>
* <i>Orgānum, i. n.</i>	<i>any instrument or organ.</i>
<i>Ornus, i. f.</i>	<i>a wild ash.</i>
<i>Os, ōris, n.</i>	<i>the mouth, the face.</i>
<i>Os, ossis. n.</i>	<i>a bone.</i>
<i>Ostium, i. n.</i>	<i>a door, the mouth of a river.</i>
<i>Ostrea, æ. f. & } Ostreum, i. n. }</i>	<i>an oyster.</i>
* <i>Ostrum, i. n.</i>	<i>{ a fish of the liquor whereof a scarlet or purple colour was made, purple.</i>
<i>ōtium, i. n.</i>	<i>leisure, quiet, ease.</i>
<i>ōvis, is. f.</i>	<i>a sheep.</i>
<i>ōvum, i. n.</i>	<i>an egg.</i>

P

<i>Pābŭlum, i. n.</i>	<i>fodder or forage.</i>
* <i>Pæan, ānis. m.</i>	<i>a song of praise or triumph.</i>
* <i>Pædagōgus, i. m.</i>	<i>a child's governor, a tutor.</i>
<i>Pædor, ōris. m.</i>	<i>{ slovenliness, filth for want of dressing.</i>
<i>Pæŭla, & Pēnŭ- } la, æ. f. }</i>	<i>a thick riding-coat.</i>
* <i>Pāgus, i. m.</i>	<i>a village, a canton or district.</i>
<i>Pāla, æ. f.</i>	<i>a shovel or spade.</i>
* <i>Pālestra, æ. f.</i>	<i>a wrestling or fencing school.</i>
<i>Plāātium, i. m.</i>	<i>a palace,</i>
	<i>Pālātum,</i>

Pālātum, i. n.	the palate or roof of the mouth.
Pālea, æ. f.	chaff or straw, the gills of a cock
*Pālimieston, i. n.	a slate-book, parchment.
Palla, æ. f.	a large gown, or upper robe.
Pallium, i. n.	a cloak.
Palma, æ. f.	{ the palm of the hand, a palm- tree, a sign of victory.
Palpebra, æ. f.	the eye-lid.
†Pālūda, orum. n.	military standards.
Pālumbes, is. m. v. f.	a ring-dove. a wood-pigeon.
Pālus, ūdis. f.	a fen or marsh, a pool.
Pālus, i. m.	a peg or pin, a post or stake.
Pampīnus, i. m.	the leaf or shoot of a vine.
Pānis, is. m.	bread.
Pannus, i. m.	cloth or cloathing, a clout or rag.
Pāpāver, ěris. n.	poppy.
Pāpilio, ōnis. m.	a butterfly; also a tent.
Pāpūla, æ. f.	a pimple or little bile.
*Pāpȳrus, i. f.	{ paper, or the shrub of which it is made.
*Pārābōla, æ. f.	a comparison, a parable.
*Pārādīlus, i. m.	paradise, a garden of pleasure.
*Pārāsītus, i. m.	{ a flatterer, a smell-feast, or parasite.
Pāries, ěris. m.	the wall of a house.
Parma, æ. f.	a round buckler.
Pars, tis. f.	a part or share, a party.
Passer, ěris. m.	a sparrow.
*Pāter, tris. m.	a father or sire.
Pātera, æ. f.	a goblet or bowl.
*Pātina, æ. f.	a pot or pan to boil meat in.
Pāvo, ōnis. m.	a peacock.
Pausa, æ. f.	a stop or pause.
Pax, ācis. f.	peace, leave or permission.
Pectus, ōris. n.	the breast.
†Pēcu, n.	cattle, a flock of sheep.
*Pēlāgus, i. n.	the sea.
*Pellis, is. f.	a skin or hide.
*Pekta, æ. f.	a target in form of a half moon.
	*Pelvis,

*Pelvis, is. f.	a basin.
Penna, æ. f.	a feather or quill.
Pēnūria, æ. f.	want, scarcity.
Pēnus, i. & us. f. } v. m. & ōris. n. }	{ an inner room, a pantry, vic- tuals or provisions.
*Peplus, i. m. & } um, i. n. }	a robe worn by goddesses.
*Pēra, æ. f.	a bag or scrip.
*Perca, æ. f.	a fish called a perch.
*Perdix, icis. f. v. m.	a partridge.
*Pērisclis, idis. f.	a garter, a sort of breeches.
*Perna, æ. f.	a gammon or pestle of bacon.
Pēro, ōnis. m.	{ a high sort of shoe worn by country-people.
Persōna, æ. f.	a person, a mask, an actor.
Pertica, æ. f.	a measuring-staff, a pole or perch.
Pes, edis. m.	a foot; also a louse.
Pesulus, i. m.	a bar or bolt.
Pestis, is. f.	a plague or infection.
*Pētāso, ōnis. m.	a leg of pork dried.
*Pētāsus, i. m.	a broad-brimmed hat.
*Petra, æ. f.	a rock.
*Phalanx, ngis. f.	a regiment, a squadron.
*Phālēræ, arum. f.	trappings or harness for horses.
*Phāretra, æ. f.	a quiver of arrows.
*Pharmācum, i. n.	a drug or medicine.
*Phāfelus, i. m. v. f.	a yacht, a galley.
*Phiāla, æ. f.	a cup or vial.
*Philtrā, orum. n.	love-charms, love-potions.
*Phōca, æ. f.	a sea-calf.
*Phœbus, i. m.	the sun.
*Phŷsis, eos. f.	nature.
Pīca, æ. f.	a magpy.
Pīcus, i. m.	a woodpecker.
Pignus, ōris. n.	a pawn or pledge.
Pīla, æ. f.	a ball or tennis.
Pīla, æ. f.	a square pillar or pile.
Pīleus, i. m. & } Pīleum, i. n. }	a hat, cap, or bonnet.

35

Pīlum, i. n.	a javelin or dart.
Pīlus, i. m.	a hair.
Pincerna, æ. m.	a butler, a cup-bearer.
*Pinna, æ. f.	a fin, a wing or pinion, a pinnacle.
Pīnus, i. f.	a pine-tree, a ship.
Pīper, ēris. n.	pepper.
Pīrāta, æ. m.	a sea-robber, a pirate.
Pīrus, i. f.	a pear-tree.
Piscis, is. m.	a fish.
Pīsum, i. n.	pease, a pea.
Pītuīta, æ. f.	phlegm or rheum.
Pix, icis, f.	pitch.
Plācenta, æ. f.	a cake.
Plāga, æ. f.	a climate, a net, a curtain.
*Plāga, æ. f.	a wound, the mark of a blow.
Plāgium, i. n.	manstealing, or stealing of slaves.
Planta, æ. f.	{ a plant, a grass, the sole of the foot.
*Plātānus, i. f.	a plane-tree.
*Plātea, æ. f.	a broad street, a court-yard.
Plaustrum, } i. n.	a cart or waggon.
Plostrum, }	
Plebs, ēbis. f.	the common people, the mob.
Pleiādes, um. f.	the seven stars.
Plinthus, i. m.	the base, or square foot of a pillar.
Plūma, æ. f.	a downy feather.
Plumbum, i. n.	lead.
Plūteus, i. m.	a press for books, a bedstead.
*Pōdagra, æ. f.	the gout in the feet.
*Pœna, æ. f.	punishment, penalty, pain.
*Poēta, æ. m.	a poet.
Pōlenta, æ. f.	malt, dried flour, or barley.
Pollen, inis, n.	} fine flour.
Pollis, inis. m.	
*Pōlus, i. m.	the pole, heaven.
*Pompa, æ. f.	pomp, show, a procession.
Pōmum, i. n.	an apple, any tree-fruit.
Pondus, ēris. n.	weight.
Pons, tis. m.	a bridge.

Pontus, i. m.	the sea.	
Pöpa, æ. m.	{ a butcher priest, who slew the sacrifice.	
Poples, itis. m.	the ham of the leg, the knee.	
Pöpulus, i. f.	a poplar tree.	
Föpulus, i. m.	the people, a nation.	
Porcus, i. m.	a hog, sow, or pig.	
Porrum, i. n.	a scallion, a leek.	
Porta, æ. f.	a gate, a narrow pass.	
*Pörus, i. m.	a pore or small hole in the skin.	
Postis, is. m.	a door-post, a door.	
Præco, ōnis. m.	a common crier, a preacher.	
Præda, æ. f.	prey or booty.	
Prædium, i. n.	a farm, an estate.	
Prælium, i. n.	a battle.	
Præmium, i. n.	a reward, a prize.	
Præs, dis. c.	a surety, bail.	
Præstigiæ, arum. f.	juggling tricks, legerdemain.	
Prætor, ōris. m.	{ a judge, a chief magistrate, a general.	
Pratum, i. n.	a meadow.	
*Presbyter, ĕri. m.	an elder.	
Prætium, i. n.	a price.	
Privignus, i. m.	a son-in-law, a stepson.	
*Pröböscis, ĭdis. f.	an elephant's trunk.	
Probrum, i. n.	reproach, disgrace.	
Pröcella, æ. f.	a storm or tempest.	
Pröcēres, um. m.	the nobles or grandes.	
Prödigium, i. n.	a prodigy, a miracle.	
*Prölögos, i. m.	a prologue or preamble.	
*Procæmium, i. n.	a preface or proem.	
*Pröphēta	} æ. m.	a prophet.
*Pröphētes,		
*Pröra, æ. f.	the forecastle of a ship, the prow.	
*Pröfödia, æ. f.	{ prosody, or the art of pronoun- cing truly.	
Pruina, æ. f.	hoar-frost.	
Prūna, æ. f.	a burning or live coal.	
Prūnus, i. f.	a plum-tree.	

* Psittacus,

* Pŕitiācus, i. m.	a parrot.
* Pŕisāna, æ. f.	barley sodden in water, ptisan.
Pūbes, is. f.	the first hair on the chin, youth.
Puer, ĕri. m.	a boy.
Pugnus, i. m.	the fist.
Pūlex, icis. m.	a flea.
Pullus, i. m.	{ any young, as a foal, a chick, a sprout.
Pulmo, ōnis, m.	the lungs.
Pulpa, æ. f.	the pulp or juicy part of meat.
Pulpitum, i. n.	a pulpit, desk, or scaffold.
Pūls, tis. f.	water-gruel, hasty-pudding, pap.
Pulvīnar, āris. n.	a bolster, a pillow.
Pulvis, ĕris. m. v. f.	dust.
Pūmex, icis. m. v. f.	a pumice-stone.
Puppis, is. f.	the stern of a ship, the poop.
Pūpus, i. m.	a babe, a puppet.
Purpūra, æ. f.	purple.
Pus, ūris. n.	putrid matter.
† Pūfus, i. m.	a child.
Pūteus, i. m.	a draw-well, a pit.
* Pŕyra, æ. f.	a funeral-pile, a bonfire.
* Pŕyrāmis, idis. f.	a pyramid, a spire.
* Pŕyrōpus, i. m.	a carbuncle, an opal.
* Pyxis, idis. f.	a box, a gallypot.

Q.

Quālus, i. m.	a twig-basket.
Quercus, us. f.	the oak-tree.
Quies, ĕtis, f.	rest, ease, quiet.
Quisquīliæ, arum. f.	sweepings, refuse.

R.

Rābies, ei. f.	madness, fury, rage.
Rābūla, æ. f.	a jangling fellow, a wrangler.
Rācēmus, i. m.	a cluster of grapes or ivy-berries.

Rādus, i. m.

{ a ray of the sun, a rod, a wheel-
spoke.

Rādx, icis. f.

a root.

Rāmex, icis, m.

the disease called a rupture.

Rāmus, i. m.

a bough or branch.

Rāna, æ. f.

a frog, a toad.

Rāpa, æ. f. & }

a rape or turnip.

Rāpum, i. n. }

a radish.

Rāphānus, i. m.

Rastrum, i. n. pl. }

a rake or harrow.

i. v. a. }

Rātis, is. f.

a float of timber, a raft, a ship.

Rēligio, ōnis. f.

religion, a scruple, an oath.

Rēmūs, i. m.

an oar.

Ren, ēnis. m.

the kidneys or reins.

Res, ei. f.

a thing, a matter, an estate.

Rēsina, æ. f.

rosin.

Restis, is. f.

a rope.

Rēte, is. n.

a net.

Rhamnus, i. m.

the white bramble, buckthorn.

Rhēda, æ. f.

a chariot or coach.

* Rhētor, ōris. m.

a rhetorick-master or rhetorician.

* Rheuma, ātis. n.

rheum.

* Rhīna, æ. f.

a skate-fish.

* Rythmus, i. m.

rhyme & metre.

Rīma, æ. f.

a cleft, a chink, a cranny.

Rīpa, æ. f.

the bank of a river, the sea shore.

Rītus, us. m.

a rite or ceremony, a custom.

Rīvus, i. m.

a brook or river.

Rixa, æ. f.

a squabble or quarrel.

Rōbur, ōris, n.

oak, heart of oak, strength.

Rōgus, i. m.

{ a funeral pile, a great fire of
wood.

Ros, ōris. m.

dew.

Rōsa, æ. f.

a rose.

Rōstrum, i. n.

a bird's bill, a ship's beak.

Rōta, æ. f.

a wheel.

Rūbus, i. m. v. f.

a bramble or blackberry-bush.

Rudis, is. f.

a rod or wand.

Rūdus, ĕris. n.

rubbish.

Rūga, æ. f.

a plait, a wrinkle.

Rūmen, ĩnis. n. & }

the cud, the dewlap, a dug or teat.

Rūma, æ. f.

Rūmor, ōris. m.

report or fame, a stream.

Runcīna, æ. f.

a joiner's saw or plane.

Rūpes, is. f.

a rock.

Rus, ūris. n.

the country.

Ruscus, i. m.

butchers-broom.

Rūta, æ. f.

the herb rue.

S.

Sabbātum, i. n.

the sabbath.

Sābūlum, i. n.

small sand, or gravel.

Sāburra, æ. f.

ballast of a ship.

Sacchārum, i. n.

sugar.

Saccus, i. m.

a sack or bag.

Sāgīna, æ. f.

examining or stuffing, fatness.

Sāgitta, æ. f.

an arrow.

Sāguni, i. n.

a soldier's cloak or cassock.

Sal, ālis, m. v. n.

salt, wit or humour.

Sālebra, æ. f.

a rugged way, any difficulty.

Sālīva, æ. f.

spittle, spatter.

Sālix, ĩcis. f.

a willow or fallow.

Salmo, ōnis. m.

a salmon.

* Sālum, i. n.

the sea.

Salus, ūtis. f.

health, safety, salutation.

Sambūca, æ. f.

a dulcimer or sackbut.

Sambūcus, i. f.

an alder-tree.

Sandālium, i. n.

a sandal or slipper.

Sanguis, ĩnis. m.

blood.

Sānies, ei. f.

putrid blood.

Sanna, æ. f.

*{ a mocking by grimaces, a flout
or scoff.*

Sāpo, ōnis. m.

soap.

Sartāgo, ĩnis. f.

a frying-pan.

Sātelles, ĩtis. m.

a lifeguard-man.

Satrāpa, æ. m.

a lord, a viceroy.

Sătŷra, & Sătira, } æ. f.	a satire, or lampooning poem.
Sătŷrus, i. m.	a creature like a wild man, a satyr.
Saxum, i. n.	a great stone, a rock.
Scāla, æ. f.	a ladder or stair.
Scamnum, i. n.	a bench.
Scāpha, æ. f.	a skiff or boat.
Scāpŷla, æ. f.	the shoulder blade.
Scēlus, ēris. n.	wickedness, mischief.
Scēna, æ. f.	{ a stage for plays, an arbour or shade.
Sceptum, i. n.	a king's sceptre, a mace.
Schēda, æ. f.	a sheet or scroll, a note or bill.
Schōla, æ. f.	a school or college.
Scintilla, æ. f.	a spark of fire.
Scīpio, ōis. m.	a walking-staff, a crutch.
Scirpus, & Sirpus, } i. m.	a rush or bulrush.
Siūrus, i. m.	a squirrel.
Scobs, ōbis. f.	saw-dust, filings.
+ Scœnum, i. n.	mire or dirt.
Scōpæ, arum. f.	a broom or besom.
Scōpŷlus, i. m.	a rock.
* Scōpus, i. m.	{ a mark to shoot at, an end or design.
Scorpio, ōis. m. & } Scorpius, i. m.	a scorpion.
Scortum, i. n.	a whore, a hide or skin.
Serīnium, i. n.	a casket or coffer.
Scrobs, ōbis. m. v. f.	a ditch.
Serūpus, i. m.	a little sharp stone.
Serūta, ōrum. n.	lumber, old cloaths.
Scurra, æ. m.	a buffoon, a mimic.
Scŷtica, æ. f.	a whip, a switch.
Scŷtum, i. n.	a shield or buckler.
Scŷphus, i. m.	a large cup or bowl.
Sēcāle, is. n.	rye.
Sēcŷlum, i. n.	an age, a lifetime, 100 years.
Sēcŷris, is. f.	an ax or hatchet.

* Sēdes,

*Sēdes, is. f.	a seat, a settlement.
Sēditiō, ōnis. f.	mutiny, discord.
Sēges, ētis. f.	a corn-field, a crop.
Sēmen, inis. n.	seed.
Sēnita, æ. f.	a foot-path, a way.
Sentina, æ. f.	a sink or drain, a ship's pump.
Sentis, is. m.	a brier or bramble, a thorn.
Sēpes, is. f.	an hedge or fence.
Sēra, æ. f.	a lock or bolt.
Sēficum, i. n.	silk.
Sermo, ōnis. m.	a speech, discourse.
Serra, æ. f.	a saw.
Sērum, i. n.	whey, butter-milk.
Servus, i. n.	a man-servant, a slave.
Sēta, æ. f.	a bristle.
Sēvum, & Sēbum, } i. n.	tallow, suet.
Sexus, us. m.	the male or female sex.
Sibīlus, i. m. & } Sibīlum, i. n.	
Sibylla, æ. f.	a hissing.
Sīca, æ. f.	a prophets, a sibyl.
Sidus, ētis. n.	a dagger or poniard.
Signum, i. n.	a star, a constellation.
Sīler, ētis. n.	{ a sign or token, a seal, a flag or ensign.
Sīlex, icis. m. & f.	a dwarf-fallow, an osier.
Sīligo, inis. f.	a flint-stone.
Sīliqua, æ. f.	a kind of corn very like wheat.
Silva, æ. f.	an husk.
Sīmīla, æ. f.	a wood.
Sīnāpi. n. ind.	flour.
*Sindon, ōnis. f.	mustard.
Singultus, us. m.	fine linen.
Sīnus, us. m.	a hiccup or sob, a cluck.
Sīpho, ōnis. m.	{ the bosom or lap, a bay of the sea, a winding.
*Siren, ētis. f.	a tube, a syringe.
Sīrius, i. m.	a mermaid, music or melody.
	the dog star.

Sistrum, i. n.

Sitis, is. f.

Soccus, i. m.

Söcer, ěri. m.

Södālis, is. m.

Sol, ōlis. m.

Sölium, i. n.

Solum, i. n.

Somnus, i. m.

Sönus, i. m.

* Söphos, & Sö-
phus, i. m. }

Söpor, ōris. m.

Sordes, is. f.

Sörex, ěis. m.

Söror, ōris. f.

Sors, tis. f.

Spādo, ōnis. m.

Spārus, i. m.

Spātium, i. n.

Spēlunca, æ. f.

Sphæra, æ. f.

Spīca, æ. f.

Spīna, æ. f.

Spinther, ěris. n.

Spīra, æ. f.

* Splen, ěnis. m.

Spölium, i. n.

Spongia, æ. f.

Sponte. abl.

Sporta, æ. f.

Spūma, æ. f.

Squāma, æ. f.

Squilla, æ. f.

a timbrel or kettle-drum.

thirst.

{ a light sort of shoe worn by co-
medians.

a father-in-law.

a companion, a chum or comrade
the sun.

a throne.

the ground, the sole of the foot,
sleep.

a sound.

a wise man.

a deep sleep, a sleepy dose.

naughtiness, niggardliness.

a rat, a field-mouse.

a sister.

a lot, luck or chance, an oracle.

an eunuch.

a small dart; also a sea-fish.

space.

a cave, a grot.

a sphere or globe.

an ear of corn.

a thorn, the backbone.

a buckle or clasp.

{ a roundel or circle, a coil or
wreath.

the milt or spleen.

{ spoil or booty, a cast skin or
slough.

a sponge.

of one's own accord.

a basket, a bird-cage.

foam or froth.

the scale of a fish or other beast.

{ a sea onion or leek, a lobster, a
prawn or shrimp.

* Stādium

*Stādium, i. n.	{ a furlong, a place for running races.
Stagnūm, i. n.	a pool, standing water.
Stāmen, īnis. n.	{ flax on the distaff, yarn on the loom, fibres of plants.
Stannum, i. n.	tin or pewter.
Stātera, æ. f.	a statera or Roman balance.
Stella, æ. f.	a star.
*Stemma, ātis. n.	a stem or pedigree, lineage.
Stercus, ōris. n.	dung.
*Stigma, ātis. n.	a mark or brand, infamy.
Stīlus, & Stylus, i. m.	{ a pen to write with on wax-tables, a stile.
Stimulus, i. m.	a spur.
Stipes, īris. m.	a stake.
Stips, īpis. f.	a small coin, alms, pay or wages.
Stipula, æ. f.	stubble, a pipe of straw.
Stiria, æ. f.	{ a hanging drop or icicle, snot at the nose.
Stirps, is. m. v. f.	{ the stalk of a tree. f. issue, offspring.
Scīva, æ. f.	the plough tail or handle.
*Stōla, æ. f.	a long robe, a matron's gown.
Stōlo, ōnis. m.	{ a shoot or twig, an useless sucker, a blockhead.
*Stōmāchus, i. m.	the stomach, passion, humour.
Strābō, ōnis. m.	one that is goggle-eyed.
*Strārāgēma, ātis. n.	a stratagem, policy in war.
Strēna, æ. f.	a new year's gift.
Strūma, æ. f.	a wen or swelling on the neck.
Stūpa, æ. f.	tow, hards, or oakum.
Stuprum, i. n.	whoredom.
Sturnus, i. m.	a bird called a starling.
*Styx, ŷgis. f.	a river or lake in hell, hell.
Sūber, ēris. n.	the cork-tree, cork.
Sublīca, æ. f.	{ a pile driven into the water or the ground for building.
Sūbūcūla, æ. f.	a shirt or smock.
Sūbūlo, ōnis. m.	a piper.

Sūdes, is. f.

Sulcus, i. m.

Sulphur, ūris. n.

Sūra, æ. f.

Surcūlus, i. m.

Sus, uis. c.

Sūfurrus, i. m.

Syllāba, æ. f.

* Symbōla, æ. f.

* Symbōlum, i. n.

* Symphōnia, æ. f.

* Sympōsium, i. n.

* Sŷnāgōga, æ. f.

* Syntaxis, eos. f.

* Syrtis, is. f.

* Systēma, ātis. n.

*a stake, a barbed spear.**a furrow, a stream of light.**brimstone, sulphur.**{ the calf of the leg, a boot, a
buskin.**a grass or sprig.**a boar, sow, or pig.**a whisper, a hum or buzz.**a syllable.**a club or share of a reckoning.**a sign or token.**harmony, concert in music.**a drinking together, a feast.**a congregation, a synagogue.**construction, syntax.**a quicksand.**a system, or body of a science.*

T.

Tāberna, æ. f.

Tābes, is. f.

Tābūla, æ. f.

Tæda, & Tēda, æ. f.

Tænia, æ. f.

* Tālentum, i. n.

Talpa, æ. f. v. m.

Tālus, i. m.

* Tāpes, ētis. m.

Tartārus, i. m. pl. a. n.

* Taurus, i. m.

Taxus, i. f.

Tēla, æ. f.

Tellus, ūris. f.

Tēlum, i. n.

Tēmētum, i. n.

Tēmo, ōnis. m.

Templum, i. n.

*a shop, an inn or tavern.**a consumption, an infection, poison.**a board or plank, a map or picture.**{ a torch used at weddings, a wed-
ding, a marriage song.**a riband or fillet, a wreath.**a talent, or sum of money.**a mole or moldiwarp.**the ancle, a cube or dye.**tapestry.**hell.**a bull.**the yew-tree.**a web.**the goddess of the earth, the earth.**a dart.**strong wine.**the pole or draught-tree of a coach.**a temple, a quarter of the heaven.*

Tempus,

Tempus, ōris. n.	time, the temple of the head.
Tē ebræ, arum. f.	darkness.
Tērebra, æ. f.	a wimble or piercer.
Tergum, i. n.	the back; also a hide, a target.
Termes, itis. m.	a bough or twig.
Terminus, i. m.	a bound or limit, a term.
Terra, æ. f.	the earth.
Tesqua, orum. n.	{ rough places that lie untilled, wood-grounds.
Tesſera, æ. f.	{ a dye or tally, a watchword, a ticket.
Testa, æ. f.	an earthen pot, a shell.
Testis, is. c.	a witness.
* Thālamus, i. m.	a bride-chamber, marriage.
* Theatrum, i. n.	a theatre, or stage for plays.
* Thēca, æ. f.	a sheath, a case.
* Thēma, ātis. n.	a theme, a subject.
* Theōlōgus, i. m.	a divine, or student in divinity.
* Thermæ, arum. f.	hot baths.
* Thēſaurus, i. m.	a treasure.
* Thōrax, ācis. m.	the breast or breastplate.
Thus, ūris. n.	frankincense.
Thŷmum, i. n.	the herb thyme.
Thynnus, i. m.	a tunny fish.
Thyrſus, i. m.	{ a spear wrapped about withivy used at the feasts of Bacchus
Tiāra, æ. f. & Ti- āras, æ. m.	a turban or mitre.
Tibia, æ. f.	{ the shank or shin-bone, a flute or pipe.
Tignus, i. m. & Tignum, i. n.	a rafter, a plank or joist.
Tigris, idis. & is. f.	a tiger.
Tilia, æ. f.	a linden or lime-tree.
Tinea, æ. f.	a moth in books or cloaths,
Tīro, & Tŷro, ō- nis. m.	an apprentice, a novice.
Titio, ōnis. m.	a firebrand.
Titulus, i. m.	a title.

Tōga, æ. f.	a gown.
* Tōmus, i. m.	a volume, a section.
Tōphus, i. m.	a sand or gravel stone.
* Tōreuta, æ. m.	a turner, a graver.
* Tornus, i. m.	{ a turner's wheel or lathe, a gra- ving tool.
Tōrus, i. m.	{ a bed, marriage, pl. brawny, or strong muscles.
* Toxīcum, i. n.	poison, venom.
Trabs, ābis. f.	a beam or large tree.
Trāgœdia, æ. f.	a tragedy.
Trāgūla, æ. f.	a javeline with a barbed head.
Trāmes, ītis. m.	a cross way or path.
Tribūlus, i. m.	a thistle, a bramble.
Tribus, us. f.	a tribe or ward.
Trīcæ, arum. f.	{ hairs fettering birds feet, any let, toys.
* Triclīnium, i. n.	{ beds to sit on at table, a dining- room.
† Trio, ōnis. m.	a plough ox.
Trīpūdium, i. n.	a dance, a trip, a caper.
Trīticum, i. n.	wheat.
Triumphus, i. m.	a triumph.
* Trochlea, æ. f.	a pulley.
* Trōchus, i. m.	a top that boys scourge.
* Trōpæum, i. n.	a trophy, or spoils hung up.
Truncus, i. m.	{ the trunk or body of a tree with- out the boughs.
Trūtina, æ. f.	a balance, an examination.
Tu, tui. c. pron.	thou.
Tūba, æ. f.	a trumpet.
Tūber, ĕris. n.	{ a mushroom, a bump, a knob in trees.
Tūber, ĕris. f.	{ a tuber-tree. m. the fruit of that tree.
Tūbus, i. m.	a conduit-pipe, a tube.
Tūmultus, us. m.	an uproar or mutiny.
Tūmulus, i. m.	a hillock, a tomb or grave.
Tūnica, æ. f.	a coat.

Turba,

<i>Turba</i> , æ. f.	a croud, a bustle.
<i>Turbo</i> , inis. n.	{ a whirlwind, a whirlpool, a whirlgigg.
<i>Turdus</i> , i. m.	a thrush or blackbird; also a fish.
<i>Turma</i> , æ. f.	a troop of horse.
<i>Turris</i> , is. f.	a tower or turret.
<i>Turtur</i> , ūris. m.	a turtle-dove; also a fish.
<i>Tussis</i> , is. f.	a cough.
* <i>Tympānum</i> , i. n.	a tabor, a drum.
* <i>Tȳpus</i> , i. m.	a type, a figure, a model.
* <i>Tyrannus</i> , i. m.	a king, a tyrant.

V.

<i>Vaccā</i> , æ. f.	a cow.
<i>Vaccīnium</i> , i. n.	a hyacinth.
<i>Vāgīna</i> , æ. f.	a scabbard or sheath.
<i>Vallis</i> , is. f.	a valley or dale.
<i>Vallus</i> , i. m.	a stake or palisado.
<i>Valvæ</i> , arum. f.	folding-doors.
<i>Vannus</i> , i. f.	a fan to winnow corn with.
<i>Vāpor</i> , ōris. m.	vapour, steam, or heat.
<i>Vappa</i> , æ. f.	palmed wine, a spendthrift.
<i>Vārix</i> , icis. m. v. f.	a crooked swollen vein in the leg.
<i>Vas</i> , adis. m.	a surety or bail.
<i>Vas, āsis. n. pl. a. orum</i>	a vessel, a piece of plate.
<i>Vātes</i> , is. c.	a prophet or seer, a poet.
<i>Ūber</i> , ĕris. n.	{ a teat or udder, fatness or fruit- fulness.
<i>Vēles</i> , itis. m.	a light-armed soldier, a dragoon.
<i>Vēlum</i> , i. n.	a veil, a sail.
<i>Vēna</i> , æ. f.	a vein, the grain of wood.
<i>Vēnēnum</i> , i. n.	poison.
<i>Vēnia</i> , æ. f.	pardon, permission, favour.
<i>Venter</i> , tris. m.	the belly.
<i>Ventus</i> , i. m.	the wind.
<i>Vēnum</i> , i. n.	a selling, a sale.
<i>Vēnus</i> , ĕris. f.	the goddess of love, beauty.

(† *Vēper*),

(† Vēper), gen. pris. m.	}	a brier or bramble.
Ver, ēris. n.		the spring time.
Verbēna, æ. f.		the herb vervain, any sacred leaves.
(† Verber), gen. ēris. abl. e. n.	}	a scourge or lash.
Verbum, i. n.		a word.
Vermis, is. m.		a worm.
Verna, æ. m.		a home-born slave.
Verres, is. m.		a boar-pig.
Verrūca, æ. f.		a wart, a tump or hillock.
Vēru. n.		a spit.
Vervex, ēcis. m.		a wether-sheep.
Vēsica, æ. f.		a bladder.
Vespa, æ. f.		a wasp.
Vesper, ēris. m.		the evening star, the west.
Vestibulum, i. n.		a porch or entry.
Vestis, is. f.		a garment, a vest.
Via, æ. f.		a way or street, a journey.
Vibex, icis. m.		the mark of a blow.
Vicia, æ. f.		a wetch or tare.
Victima, æ. f.		a victim or sacrifice.
Vicus, i. m.		a street of houses, a village.
Villa, æ. f.		a country-house, a farm.
Villus, i. m.		wool, hair or shag, nap in cloth.
Vindex, icis. c.		an avenger, a defender.
Vinum, i. n.		wine.
Viola, æ. f.		a violet, a purple colour.
Vipera, æ. f.		a viper.
Vir, iri. m.		a man, any male.
Virga, æ. f.		a twig or rod, a strake.
Virgo, inis. f.		a virgin or maid.
Virus, i. n.		poison, or venom.
Vis, is, im, i. f.		{ force, power, quantity, pl. vires,
Viscus, ēris. n.		{ ium. f. strength.
Viscus, i. m.		a bowel or entrail.
Vita, æ. f.		birdlime, glue.
Vitellus, i. m.		life, a way of living.
		the yolk of an egg.

Vitis,

Vitis, is. f.	a vine, a centurion's rod.
Vitium, i. n.	any blemish, pravity, vice.
Vitricus, i. m.	a step-father or father-in-law.
Vitrum, i. n.	glass.
Vitta, æ. f.	a fillet or garland.
Vitulus, i. m.	a calf.
(† Vix), gen. vī- cis, i, em, e. f. }	a change, turn, or stead.
Ulcus, ĕris. n.	an ulcer or bile.
Uligo, ĩnis. f.	moistness, oozeiness.
Ulmus, i. f.	the elm-tree.
Ulna, æ. f.	a man's arm, an ell.
Ulva, æ. f.	reet or seaweed.
Ulla, æ. f.	an owl or howlet.
Umbilicus, i. m.	the navel.
Umbo, ōnis. m.	the boss of a buckler.
Umbra, æ. f.	a shadow or shade.
Uncia, æ. f.	{ the 12th part of any whole, an ounce, an inch.
Unda, æ. f.	a wave or surge, a croud.
Unguis, is. m.	a nail, a claw or talon.
Unio, ōnis. m.	a pearl called an union.
Vola, æ. f.	the hollow or palm of the hand.
Vomer, & Vomis, } ĕris, n.	the coulter or plough-share.
Urbs, is. f.	a city.
Urceus, i. m.	a water-pitcher.
Urina, æ. f.	urine.
Urna, æ. f.	a pitcher or pot, an urn.
Ursus, i. m.	an he-bear.
Uter, tris. m.	a bladder, a leathern-bottle.
Uva, æ. f.	a grape, a cluster.
Vulgus, i. n. v. m.	the common people.
Vulnus, ĕris. n.	a wound.
Vulpes, is. f.	a fox.
Vultur, ūris. m.	a vulture.
Velus, us. m.	the countenance.
Uxor, ōris. f.	a wife.

Arctus, & Artus, } a, um.	narrow, close, crowded.
Arduus, a, um.	high or hard, dangerous.
Asper, ēra, um.	rough, rugged.
Affus, a, um.	roasted.
Āter, tra, um.	black, gloomy, sable.
Atrox, ōcis.	cruel, fierce.
Austērus, a, um.	harsh, grave, austere.
*Azȳmus, a, um.	unleavened, not puffed up, sincere.

B

Balbus, a, um.	stammering, fluttering.
*Barbārus, a, um.	outlandish, rude, savage.
Bellus, a, um.	pretty, beauiſh, spruce.
Blæſus, a, um.	lispings, faltering.
Blandus, a, um.	flattering, fawning, courteous.
Bōnus, a, um.	good, uſeful, profitable.
Brēvis, is, e.	ſhort, brief.
Brūtus, a, um.	inſenſible, brutiſh, void of reaſon.

C

Cæcus, a, um.	blind, hid.
Cælebs, & Cœlebs, } ibis. c.	unmarried, ſingle.
Cæter, ēra, um.	the reſt.
Cēter, ēra, um.	
Calvus, a, um.	bald.
Cānus, a, um.	gray-haired, hoary.
Cārus, & Chārus, } a, um.	dear.
Caſſus, a, um.	void, vain, empty.
Caſtus, a, um.	chaste, pure.
*Cāthōlicus, a, um.	uniuerſal, general.
Cāvus, a, um.	hollow, full of holes.
Cēlēber, bris, bre.	{ renowned, famous, much frequented.
Cēler, ēris, ēre.	
	ſwift, fleet.

Celfus,

Celsus, a, um.	high, lofty.
Centum. pl. ind.	an hundred.
Clārus, a, um.	clear, bright, famous.
Claudus, a, um.	lame, halting.
Clēmens, tis.	merciful, meek, kind.
†Cōlūmis, is, e.	safe or sound, healthy.
Cōmis, is, e.	affable or good-humoured.
Cōruscus, a, um.	glittering, shining, waving.
Crassus, a, um.	gross or coarse, dull, fat.
Crēber, bra, um.	thick, frequent.
Crēpērus, a, um.	doubtful, dark, uncertain.
Crīspus, a, um.	crisped, curled.
Crūdus, a, um.	raw, not boiled, unripe, cruel.
Cunctus, a, um.	all, whole.
Curtus, a, um.	short, stump.
Curvus, a, um.	crooked, winding.

D

Dēbilis, is, e.	weak, feeble.
Dēcem. pl. ind.	ten.
Densus, a, um.	thick or close, dense.
*Dēter, ēra, um.	ill, bad, nought.
Dexter, ēra, um.	right-handed, fortunate.
Dignus, a, um.	worthy.
Dīrus, a, um.	direful, dreadful, fatal.
Dīves, itis.	rich.
*Dius, a, um.	divine, heavenly, sprung from Jove.
Dūbīus, a, um.	doubtful, dangerous.
Dulcis, is, e.	sweet.
Duo, æ, o. pl.	two.
Dūrus, a, um.	hard.

E

Ebrius, a, um.	drunk.
Elēgans, tis.	handsome, polite, curious,
Exiguus, a, um.	little, small.

Exilis,

Exilis, e.
*Exoticus, a, um.

thin, slender, lean.
from a foreign country, exotic.

Fr ~ *animæ*

Facetus, a, um.
Facundus, a, um.
Fatuus, a, um.
Faustus, a, um.
Felix, icis.
Fessus, a, um.
Festus, a, um.
Firmus, a, um.
Flaccus, a, um.
Flavus, a, um.
Fœdus, a, um.
Fortis, is, e.
Frequens, tis.
Fretus, a, um.
Frivolus, a, um.
Fulvus, a, um.
Furvus, a, um.
Fuscus, a, um.

merry, witty, pleasant.
eloquent.
silly, simple, foolish.
lucky, prosperous.
happy.
weary, tired.
festival, joyful, holy.
firm, strong, steady.
flap-eared, hanging down.
yellow.
naughty, ugly.
stout, valiant.
frequent throng, crowded.
trusting to, relying upon.
frivolous, trifling.
of a deep yellow or tawny colour.
dark or dusky, swarthy.
brown.

G

Geminus, a, um.
Gilvus, a, um.
Glaber, bra, um.
Glaucus, a, um.
Gnarus, a, um.
Gracilis, is, e.
Grandis, is, e.
Gratus, a, um.
Gravis, is, e.

double, twain.
of a flesh colour.
smooth, without hair or wool.
grey, sky-coloured, sea-green.
skilful, expert.
lean or slender.
great, grand, lofty.
thankful, acceptable.
heavy, grave, grievous.

H

H

Hēbes, ētis.

blunt, dull.

Hic, hæc, hoc. pron.

this, he.

Hilaris, is, e.

cheerful, gay.

Hirsutus, a, um.

Hirtus, a, um.

Hispidus, a, um.

*rough, hairy, shaggy.**bristly, prickly, rugged.*

I

Idōneus, a, um.

fit, meet, suitable.

Jejunus, a, um.

fasting, barren.

Ille, illa, illud. pron.

he, she, that.

Immānis, is, e.

cruel, vast, wild.

Inānis, is, e.

empty, void, vain.

Industrius, a, um.

careful, active, diligent.

Ingens, tis.

huge, great.

Intēger, gra, um.

entire or untouched, upright, pure.

Invītus, a, um.

unwilling.

Ip̄e, a, um. pron.

him, her, itself, very.

Is, ea, id. pron.

he, she, it, that, such.

Jūcundus, a, um.

pleasant, delightful.

Jūvēnis, is, e.

young.

L

Lācer, ēra, um.

torn, rent, tattered.

Lātus, a, um.

merry, joyful.

Lævis, is, e.

smooth, sleek, polished.

Lævus, a, um.

on the left side, unlucky, infatuated.

Largus, a, um.

large, liberal.

Lascīvus, a, um.

frolicsome, wanton.

Lassus, a, um.

weary, worn out.

Lātus, a, um.

broad or wide, spacious.

Laxus, a, um.

loose, slack, unbent.

Lēnis, is, e.

gentle, soft, mild.

Lentus, a, um.

slow, pliant, clammy.

Lēvis,

Lēvis, is, e.	light, vain, inconstant.
Liber, ĕra, um.	free.
Limpidus, a, um.	clear, pure, transparent.
Līmus, a, um. & }	awry, askew.
Līmis, is, e.	
Lippus, a, um.	blear-eyed, sand-blind.
† Līquus, a, um.	across, askew.
Longus, a, um.	long, tall, tedious.
Lubricus, a, um.	slippery.
Lūridus, a, um.	pale or wan, ghastly, dismal.
Luscus, a, um.	blind of one eye, a blinkard.

M

Magnus, a, um.	great.
Mālus, a, um.	evil, bad, wicked.
Mancus, a, um.	maimed, lame, imperfect.
Mānifestus, a, um.	manifest, clear, evident.
Mātūrus, a, um.	ripe, early, speedy.
Mēdius, a, um.	middle.
Mēlior, a, um.	better.
Mērus, a, um.	arrant, mere, pure, unmixed.
Mille, pl. ind.	a thousand.
Mīnor, or, us. comp.	less.
Mīrus, a, um.	strange, wonderful.
Mīser, ĕra, um.	wretched, distressed.
Mītis, is, e.	meek, mild, mellow.
Mollis, is, e.	soft.
Multus, a, um.	many, much.
Mundus, a, um.	neat, clean, trim.
† Mustus, a, um.	new, fresh.
Mūtīlus, ā, um.	wanting horns, maimed.
Mūtus, a, um.	mute or dumb.
Mūtūus, a, um.	borrowed, lent, mutual.

N

Nāvus, & Gnāvus, }	industrious, active, diligent.
a, um.	

— Nēcesse.

— Nēcesse. n.	}	necessary, needful.
— Nēcessum. n.		
Nēquam. ind.		naught, vicious, lewd.
Nīger, gra, um.		black.
Nīmius, a, um.		too much.
Nōvem. ind.		nine.
Nōvus, a, um.		new, upstart.
Nūdus, a, um.		naked, bare.
Nuncius, a, um.		bringing news.

O

ōbēsus, a, um.	fat, gross, dull.
Obfcūrus, a, um.	dark.
ōcior, or, us. comp.	swifter, speedier.
Octo. ind.	eight.
Omnis, is, e.	all, every.
ōpācus, a, um.	shady, dark.
ōpīmus, a, um.	rich, fat, fertile.
† Ops, pis.	rich, helpful.
Orbus, a, um.	{ fatherless or motherless, child- less, destitute.

P

Pætus, a, um.	pink-eyed.
Par, āris.	{ even in number, equal, meet, match for.
Parcus, a, um.	frugal, sparing.
Parvus, a, um.	little.
Pauci, æ, a.	few.
Paulus, a, um.	small.
Pauper, ēris.	poor.
Pernix, īcis.	swift, fleet.
† Perpērus, a, um.	rash, foolish, false.
Perpes, ētis.	perpetual, continual.
Pīger, gra, um.	slow, sluggish.
Pinguis, is, e.	fat.
Pius, a, um.	devout, dutiful, loyal.

Plānus,

Plānus, a, um.	flat, level, plain.
Plēnus, a, um.	full.
Plērīque, æque, āque	the most or greatest part.
Plus, ūris. n. pl. } Plūres, es, a. }	more, many.
†Pos, ōris.	ab., master of.
Prāvus, a, um.	crooked, wicked.
†Pris, is, e.	before.
Prīvus, a, um.	single, several, void of.
Prōbus, a, um.	honest, good, virtuous.
Prōcērus, a, um.	high, tall.
Prōnus, a, um.	groveling, stooping, bent, prone.
Prōpērus, a, um.	quick, speedy, hasty.
Proprius, a, um.	peculiar, one's own.
Prorsus, a, um.	right, straight.
Prosper, ēra, um. } Prospērus, a, um. }	prosperous, fortunate.
Prūdens, tis.	wise, well skilled.
Publicus, a, um.	public.
Pulcher, chra, um.	fair.
Pullus, a, um.	blackish, russet.
Pūrus, a, um.	pure, clean.
Pūtus, a, um.	pure, without mixture.
*Pigmæus, a, um.	small, little, dwarfish.

Q.

Quālis, is, e.	of what kind, such as.
Quantus, a, um.	how great, as much as.
Quātuor, pl. ind.	four.
Qui, quæ, quod. pron	who, which, that.
Quinque. pl. ind.	five.
Quot. pl. ind.	how many? so many.

R.

Rārus, a, um.	rare, scarce, thin.
Rāucus, a, um.	hoarse.
Rēcens, tis.	new, fresh.

Rēpeas,

Rēpens, tis.
 Reus, a um.
 Rūber, bra, um.
 Kūdis, is, e.
 Rūfus, a, um.
 Ruffus, a, um.
 Kūtilus, a, um.

sudden, hasty.
arraigned or impeached.
red.
rude, raw, untaught.
reddish or yellowish.
of a flesh or carnation colour.
fiery, red.

S.

Sācer, cra, um.
 Sævus, a, um.
 Sāgus, a, um.
 Sālux, ācis.
 Sānus, a, um.
 Saucius, a, um.
 Scævus, a, um.
 Scambus, a, um.
 Sēcundus, a, um.
 Sēdūlus, a, um.
 Segnis, is, e.
 Sēmi. ind.
 Sēnex, nis. c.
 Septem. ind.
 Sērēnus, a, um.
 Sērius, a, um.
 Sērus, a, um.
 Sesqui. ind.
 Sēverus, a, um.
 Sex. ind.
 Siccus, a, um.
 Sīmīlis, is, e.
 Sīmus, a, um.
 Sincērus, a, um.
 Singūli, æ, a.
 Sīnīter, tra, um.
 Sobrius, a, um.
 Sōcius, a, um.
 Sōlidus, a, um.

holy, sacred, cursed.
fierce, cruel, furious.
knowing, presaging.
lustful, wanton.
sound, sober.
wounded, hurt.
left, unlucky, foolish.
bow-legged.
second, favourable, lucky.
careful, diligent.
dull, sluggish.
half.
old.
seven.
clear, fair, bright.
serious, grave, earnest.
late, long a coming.
one and a half.
rigorous, strict, severe.
six.
dry.
like.
flat-nosed.
sincere, pure, ingenuous.
every, several, one by one, single.
on the left hand, unlucky.
sober, temperate.
that is a companion, in alliance.
solid, massy, whole, entire.

Sōlus

Adjective Nouns.

Solus , a, um.	<i>alone, only.</i>
Sons, tis.	<i>guilty.</i>
Sospēs, itis. c.	<i>safe and sound.</i>
Spissus, a, um.	<i>thick.</i>
Spurcus, a, um.	<i>filthy.</i>
Spūrius, a, um.	<i>bastard, counterfeit, spurious.</i>
Stērilis, is. e.	<i>barren, void of.</i>
Strēnuus, a, um.	<i>brisk, brave, active.</i>
Stultus, a, um.	<i>foolish, silly.</i>
Suāvis, is, e.	<i>sweet, pleasant.</i>
Sublīmis, is, e.	<i>lofty, high, sublime.</i>
Subtīlis, is, e.	<i>subtile, fine, thin.</i>
Sūdus, a, um.	<i>fair, without clouds.</i>
Sūperbus, a, um.	<i>proud, stately.</i>
Sūpīnus, a, um.	<i>lying on the back, lazy.</i>
Surdus, a, um.	<i>deaf.</i>
*Sŷnōnŷmus, a, um.	<i>{ of the same signification, syno- nymous.</i>

T.

Tālis, is, e.	<i>such.</i>
Tantus, a, um.	<i>so great, so much.</i>
Tardus, a, um.	<i>slow.</i>
Tēner, era, um.	<i>tender.</i>
Tēnuis, is, e.	<i>small, thin, poor.</i>
Tēres, etis.	<i>round, taper, smooth.</i>
Tēter, tra, um.	<i>ugly, nasty, hideous.</i>
Torvus, a, um.	<i>stern, grim, frowning.</i>
Tot. pl. ind.	<i>so many.</i>
Tranquillus, a, um.	<i>calm, quiet, still.</i>
Trēpidus, a, um.	<i>{ fearful, hurrying for fear, in a bustle.</i>
Tres, tres, tria.	<i>three.</i>
Tristis, is, e.	<i>sad.</i>
Trux, ucis.	<i>cruel, fierce, savage.</i>
Turpis, is, e.	<i>base, nasty, shameful.</i>

V.

Vāfer, fra, um.

Valgūs, a, um.

Vānus, a, um.

Vārius, a, um.

Vārus, a, um.

Vastus, a, um.

† Vēges, ētis.

Vēlox, ōcis.

Vērus, a, um.

Vētus, ēris.

Viduus, a, um.

Vīgil, īlis.

Vīginti, pl. ind.

Vīlis, is, e.

Ullus, a, um.

Uncus, a, um.

Unus, a, um.

— Vōlūpe, n.

ūter, tra, trum.

*crafty, cunning, sly.**bow-legged, wry-mouthed.**vain, empty, false.**divers, various.**bandy legged.**desolate, huge, vast.**lively, brisk,**swift.**true, right, meet or fit.**old, ancient.**left alone, deprived of.**watchful, waking.**twenty.**worthless, base, cheap.**any.**crooked or hooked.**one.**pleasant.**which, whether of the two.*

NUMERALS.

N U M E R A L S.

CARDINALS.

ORDINALS.

Unus, a, um.	I.
Duo, æ, o.	II.
Tres, es. ia.	III.
Quātuor. ind.	IV.
Quinque.	V.
Sex.	VI.
Septem.	VII.
Octo.	VIII.
Novem.	IX.
Decem.	X.
Undecim.	XI.
Duodecim.	XII.
Tridēcim.	XIII.
Quātuordēcim.	XIV.
Quindēcim.	XV.
Sēdēcim.	XVI.
Septendēcim.	XVII.
Octodēcim.	XVIII.
Nōvendēcim.	XIX.
Vīginti.	XX.
Trīginti.	XXX.
Quadrāginta.	XLI.
Quinquāginta.	L.
Sexāginta.	LX.
Septuāginta.	LXX.
Octōginta.	LXXX.
Nōnāginta.	XC.
Centum.	C.
Dūcenti, æ, a.	CC.
Trēcenti, æ, a.	CCC.
Quadrīgenti, æ, a.	CCCC.
Quīgenti, æ, a.	D. or 10.]
Sexcenti, æ, a.	DC.
Septīgenti, æ, a.	DCC.
Octīgenti, æ, a.	DCCC.
Nōnīgenti, æ, a.	DCCCC.
Mille, ind.	M. or Clō.

D

Prīmus, a, um.	1st.
Sēcundus, a, um.	2d.
Tertius, a, um.	3d.
Quartus, a, um.	4th.
Quintus, a, um.	5th.
Sextus, a, um.	6th.
Septīmus, a, um.	7th.
Octāvus, a, um.	8th.
Nōnus, a, um.	9th.
Dēcīmus, a, um.	10th.
Undēcīmus, a, um.	11th.
Duōdēcīmus, a, um.	12th.
Dēcīmus tertius.	13th.
Dēcīmus quartus.	14th.
Dēcīmus quintus.	15th.
Dēcīmus sextus.	16th.
Dēcīmus septīmus.	17th.
Dēcīmus octāvus.	18th.
Dēcīmus nōnus.	19th.
Vigēsīmus, a, um.	20th.
Trīgēsīmus, a, um.	30th.
Quadrāgēsīmus, a, um.	40th.
Quinquāgēsīmus, a, um.	50th.
Sexāgēsīmus, a, um.	60th.
Septuāgēsīmus, a, um.	70th.
Octōgēsīmus, a, um.	80th.
Nōnāgēsīmus, a, um.	90th.
Centēsīmus, a, um.	100th.
Dūcentēsīmus, a, um.	200th.
Trēcentēsīmus, a, um.	300th.
Quadrīgentēsīmus, a, um.	400th.
Quīgentēsīmus, a, um.	500th.
Sexcentēsīmus, a, um.	600th.
Septīgentēsīmus, a, um.	700th.
Octīgentēsīmus, a, um.	800th.
Nōnīgentēsīmus, a, um.	900th.
Millēsīmus, a, um.	1000th.

V E R B S.

V E R B S.

† **A** Ceo. ui, — ěre. neut.
Ā cuo, ui, ūtum, ere. act.
Ā dūlor, ārus, ari. dep.
Ā tīmo, āvi, ātum, are. act.
Ā go, ēgi, actum, ěre. act.
A io. defect.
† **Ā** leo, ui, ĭtum, ěre. neut.
A lgeo, alsi, — ěre. neut.
Ā lo, ui, ālitum, & altum, }
 ěre. act.
A mbūlo, āvi, ātum, are. neut.
Ā mīcio, ūi, & xi, iclum, }
 ire. act.
Ā mo, āvi, ātum, are. act.
A ngo, anxī, — ěre. act.
† **A** ntlo, — are. act.
† **Ā** pīscor, aptus, āpīsci. dep.
A pto, āvi, ātum, are. act.
A rceo, ūi, — ěre. act.
A rcesso, & Accerso, īvi, }
 ĭtum, ěre. act.
A rdeo, arsi, arsum, ěre. neut.
ā reo, ui, — ěre. neut.
A rguo, ui, ūtum, ěre. act.
Ā ro, āvi, ātum, are. act.
A udeo, ausus, ěre. n. p.
A udiō, īvi, ĭtum, ĭre. act.
A veo, — ěre. act.
A ugeo, xi, ctum, ěre. act.
A uſculto, āvi, ātum, are. act.
A utūmo, āvi, ātum, are. act.

TO be sour or tart.
 to whet or sharpen to point
 to flatter or fawn,
 to prize or esteem, to value
 { to do or drive, to live, to
 treat.
 I say.
 { to take root, to stick
 fast, to grow.
 to be very cold or chill.
 to nourish.
 to walk.
 to clothe or dress.
 to love.
 to stifle, to tease or vex.
 to draw, to pump.
 to get, to obtain.
 to fit, to join.
 to keep off, to drive away.
 to send for, to accuse.
 to burn, to be in a flame.
 to be dry or parched.
 { to argue or prove, to be
 wray, to accuse.
 to plow or till.
 to dare, to presume.
 to hear, to be spoken of.
 to covet or desire.
 to increase.
 to listen, to obey.
 to think, to suppose.

B

Bālo, āvi, ātum, are. neut.	to bleat.
Beo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	to bless, to make happy.
Bībo, bībi, bībitum, ěre. act.	to drink.
†Bīro, — ěre. neut.	to go.
Blāĕro, āvi, ātum, are. neut.	to babble, or talk idly,
†Buo, ui, ūtum, ěre. act.	to stuff or fill.

C

Cādo, cēcīdi, cāsum, ěre. neut.	to fall.
Cædo, cēcīdi, cæsum, ěre. act.	to cut, to kill, to beat.
Cāleo, ui, ĭtum, ěre. neut.	to be hot or warm.
†Cālo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	to call, to summon.
Cambio, pſi, pſum, ire. act.	to exchange, to barter.
Candeo, ui, — ěre. neut.	to be white, to glisten.
†Cando, di, nſum, ěre. act.	to burn.
Cāno, cēcīni, cantum, ěre. act.	to sing.
Cāpio, cēpi, capium, ěre. act.	to take or seize, to contain.
Cāreo, ui, ĭtum, ěre. neut.	to want, to be free from.
Cāro, — ěre. act.	to lease or card wool.
Carpo, pſi, pſum, ěre. act.	to pluck or crop.
Castigo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	to chastise.
Castro, āvi, ātum, are. act.	to geld, to cut off.
Cāveo, cāvī, cautum, ěre. act.	to be aware, to take care of.
Cēdo, cefſi, ceſſum, ěre. neut.	{ to yield or give place,
†Cello, — ěre. act.	{ to go away.
Cēlo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	to beat or strike, to excel.
Cenſeo, nſui, nſum, ěre. act.	to hide, to conceal.
Cerno, crēvi, crētum, ěre. act.	{ to judge, to vote, to be
Cēveo, vi, — ěre. neut.	{ angry.
†Choo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	{ to sift, to see, to fight,
Cieo, — cītum, ěre. }	{ to decree.
Cio, cīvi, cītum, ire. }	to wag the tail as dogs do.
	to begin.
	{ to move or stir, to rouse,
	{ to call.

†Cilleo, — ēre. neut.

Cingo, nxi, nctum, ċre. act.

Clāmo, āvi, ātum, are. act.

Clango, nxi, — ċre. act.

Claudo, & Clūdo, fi, sum. }
ēre. act.

Clēpo, psi, ptum ēre. act.

†Clīno, āvi, ātum ēre. act.

Clueo, — ēre. neut.

Cæpi, isse. defect.

Cōgito, āvi, ātum, are. act.

Cōlo, āvi, ātum, are. act.

Cōlo, ui, ultum, ēre. act.

Cōmessor, & Cōmissor, a- }
tus, ari. dep.

Como, psi, ptum, ēre. act.

Conodio, īvi, itum, ire. act.

Cōnor, ātus, ari. dep.

Consūlo, ui, ultum, ēre. act.

Cōquo, coxi, coctum, ere. act.

Credo, dīdi, dītum, ēre. act.

Crēmo, āvi, ātum, are. act.

Creo, āvi, ātum, are. act.

Crēpo, ui, itum, are. neut.

Cresco, crēvi, crētum, }
ēre. neut.

Crōcio, īvi, itum, ire. neut.

Cūbo, ui, itum, are. neut.

Cūdo, di, sum. ēre. act.

Cunctor, ātus, ari. dep.

Cūpio, īvi, itum, ēre. act.

to twinkle.

to gird, to surround.

to cry, to call.

{ to sound a trumpet, to
cry like an eagle.

to shut, to close.

{ to steal or pilfer, to
conceal.

to bend, to incline.

to be famous.

to begin.

to think.

to strain, to cleanse.

{ to till, to inhabit, to
worship or make court
to, to practice.

{ to revel, dance, and be
merry.

to comb, to trim.

{ to season or powder
meat, to imbalm.

to endeavour.

{ to ask or give advice,
to provide for.

to boil or bake.

to believe, to trust, to lend.

to burn, to set on fire.

to create or make.

{ to crack or crash, to
talk of, to brag.

to grow, to wax.

to croak like a raven.

to lie, to sit at table.

{ to hammer or forge, to
stamp or coin.

to dally, to linger, to demur.

to desire.

Carro,

Curro, cūcurri, cursum, }
ēre. neut. } to run.

D

Dēbeo, ui, itum, ēre. act. to owe, to be in debt.
Dēceo, ui, —ēre. neut. to become or beseech.
† Dēlibuo, ui, ūtum, ēre. act. to anoint, to besmear.
Depso, ui, psum, ēre, act. { to knead dough, to curry
leather.
Dico, āvi, ātum, are. act. to dedicate.
Dico, xi, ctum, ēre, act. to say, to plead.
Dirībeo, ui, itum, ēre. act. to count over, to distribute.
Disco, didici, —ēre. act. to learn.
Divido, īsi, ifum, ēre. act. to divide.
Do, dēdi, dātum, dāre. act. to give.
Dōceo, ui, ctum, ēre. act. to teach, to inform.
Dōleo, ui, itum, ēre. neut. to grieve, to be sorry.
Dōlo, āvi, ātum, are. act. to hew or cut, to drub.
Dōmo, ui, itum. are. act. to tame or subdue.
Dormio, īvi, itum, ire. neut. to sleep.
† Dūco, are. act. to govern.
Dūco, xi, ctum, ēre. act. to lead, to esteem, to marry.
† Duo, ui, ūtum, ēre. act. { to put in, to put on, to
clothe.

E.

Ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, ere, ēsse, }
act. } to eat.
Egeo, ui, —ēre. neut. to need, to want.
Ejūlo, āvi, ātum, are. neut. to wail, to howl, to weep.
† Emio, īvi, itum, ire. act. to deck, to adorn.
Emo, ēmi, emptum, ēre. act. to take, to buy.
Eo, īvi, itum, ire. neut. to go.
Erro, āvi, ātum, are. neut. to wander, to mistake.
* Exentēro, āvi, ātum, are. }
act. } to take out the guts, to
imbowel.

F

Fācio, fēci, factum, ěre. act.	to do, to make, to cause.
Fallo, ſēelli, falſum, ěre. act.	to deceive, to eſcape notice.
Farcio, ſi, tum, ire. act.	to ſtuff, to fatten or cram.
Fāteor, faſſus, ěri. dep.	to own or confeſs.
Fātigo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	to fatigue or tire, to vex.
Fātisco, — ěre. neut.	{ to gape or chink, to leak, to fail.
Fāveo, vi, fautum, ěre. act.	to favour, to wiſh one well.
† Fendo, di, nſum, ěre. act.	to ſtrike againſt, to provoke.
† Feo, — ěre. act.	to be fruitful.
Fĕrio, — ire. act.	to butt or push, to ſtrike.
Fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre. act.	{ to carry, bring, or ſuf- fer, to ſay.
Ferveo, bui, — ěre. } neut.	to be hot, to boil, to rage.
Fervo, vi, — ěre. }	to make haſte.
Festīno, āvi, ātum, are. act.	to truſt.
Fīdo, fīſſus, ěre, n. p.	to fix or faſten, to pierce.
Fīgo, xi, xum, ěre, act.	to cleave, to ſlit.
Fīndo, fīdi, fiſſum, ěre. act.	{ to faſhion, to feign, to deviſe.
Fingo, nxi, fiſtum, ěre. act.	{ to be made, to be eſteem- ed, to happen.
Fio, factus, fieri. n. p.	to ſmell.
† Fio, — ire. n.	to aſk earneſtly, to dun.
Flāgīto, āvi, ātum, are. act.	to burn, to be on fire.
Flagro, āvi, ātum, are. neut.	to bend or bow.
Flecto, xi, xum, re. act.	to weep, to lament.
Fleo, ěvi, ětum, ěre. act.	to beat or daſh.
† Flīgo, xi, ětum, ěre. act.	to blow.
Flo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	to flow.
Fluo, xi, xum, ěre. neut.	to dig, to delve, to ſtab.
Fōdio, di, ſſum, ěre. act.	to ſtink.
Fœreo, ui, — ěre. neut.	to ſpeak.
(† For), fātus, fari, dep.	to be hereafter.
Fōrem, — fōre. def.	to bore.
Fōro, āvi, ātum, are. act.	

Fōveo,

Foveo, fōvi, fōtum, ēre. act.	{ to keep warm, to cherish, to fondle.
Fragro, āvi, ātum, are. neut.	to smell sweetly.
Frango, frēgi, fractum, ē- re. act.	{ to break or bruise, to daunt.
Frēmo, ui, itum, ēre. act.	{ to roar or bluster, to mut- ter or grumble.
Freudeo, ui, — ēre. neut.	to gnash the teeth.
Frīco, ui, ctum, are. act.	to rub.
Frīgo, xi, xum, & ctum, } ēre. act.	to fry, to parch.
Frio, āvi, ātum, are. act.	{ to crumble or break into small pieces.
Fruor, itus, & ctus, frui. dep.	{ to enjoy, to reap the pro- fit of.
Fūgio, gi, itum, ēre. act.	{ to fly or run away, to escape.
Fulcio, si, tum, ire. act.	to prop, to support.
Fulgeo, si, — ēre. neut.	to shine, to glitter.
Fundo, fūdi, fūsum, ēre. act.	{ to pour out, to scatter or rout, to melt.
Fungor, nctus, gi. dep.	{ to discharge an office or duty, to execute.
Fūro, — ēre. neut.	to be mad.
† Fūtio, īvi, itum, ire. act.	to pour out, to blab.
† Fūto, āvi, ātum, are. act.	to blame, to disprove.

G

Gannio, īvi, itum, ire. neut.	to yelp or bark, to whine.
Garrio, īvi, itum, ire. act.	to prate, to chirp, to croak.
Gaudeo, gāvīsus, ēre. n. p.	to rejoice, to be glad.
Gēmo, ui, itum, ēre. neut.	to groan or sigh, to coo.
Gēro, ssi, stum, ēre. act.	{ to bear, to wear, to car- ry on.
Gigno, gēnui, gēnitum, ē- re. act.	to beget, to bring forth.
Glisco, — ēre. neut.	{ to grow, to increase, to wax fat.

Glōcio,

Glōcio, īvi, — ire. neut.

Glūbo, bi, itum, ěre. act.

Glūtio, īvi, itum, ire. act.

Grādior, gressus, grādi. dep.

Grunnio, īvi, itum, ire. neut.

Gūberno, āvi, ātum. are. act.

Gusto, āvi, ātum, are. act.

{ to cluck a hen for her chicks.

{ to pull off the bark or skin, to strip, to flay.

to swallow.

to go, to step, to march.

to grunt like a hog.

to steer a ship, to govern.

to taste.

H

Hābeo, ui, itum, ěre. act.

Hæreo, si, sum, ěre. neut.

Hālo, āvi, ātum, are. act.

Haurio, si, itum, & haur-
sum, ire. act. }

Hio, āvi, ātum, are. neut.

† Hirrio, & Harreo, — }
ire. neut.

Horreo, ui, — ěre. neut.

Hortor, ātus, ari. dep.

Hūmeo, ui, — ěre. neut.

to have, to esteem, to dwell.

to stick, to doubt.

to breathe, to exhale.

to draw, to drink up.

to gape or yawn.

{ to hurr, snarl, or grin
like a dog.

to shiver, to tremble.

to exhort, to encourage.

to be wet or moist.

I

Jāceo, ui, itum, ěre. neut.

Jācio, jēci, jactum, ěre. act.

īco. ci, ctum, ěre. act.

† īdam, — are. act.

Jento, āvi, ātum, are. neut.

īmītor, ātus, ari. dep.

Indāgo, āvi, ātum, are. act.

Indulgeo, lsi, ltum, ěre. act.

Inquīno, āvi, atum, are. act.

Inquam, is, it. def.

Invīto, āvi, ātum, are. act.

Jūbeo, jussi, jssum, ěre. act.

to lie.

to throw or cast, to lay.

to strike or smite.

to divide.

to breakfast.

to imitate, to follow exam- [ple.

to search or trace out.

{ to indulge, to cocker, to
grant.

to defile or stain.

I say, quoth I.

to invite, to allure.

to bid, to command.

Jūbilo,

Jūbilo, āvi, ātum, are. neut.	<i>to shout for joy.</i>
Jungo, nxi, nctum, ěre. act.	<i>to join.</i>
Jurgo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	<i>to chide, to scold.</i>
Jurgor, ātus, ari. dep.	
Jūvo, jūvi, jūtum, are. act.	<i>to help, to delight.</i>

L

Lābo, — are. neut.	<i>to totter, to fail or decay.</i>
Lābor, lapsus, lābi. dep.	<i>to slip or slide, to fall.</i>
† Lācio, xi, ctum, āre. act.	<i>to allure, to wheedle.</i>
Lādo, si, sum, ěre. act.	<i>to hurt or harm.</i>
Lambo, bi, — ěre. act.	<i>to lick, to touch softly.</i>
Languo, ui, — ěre. neut.	<i>{ to languish or fade, to droop.</i>
Lāteo, ui, itum, ěre. neut.	<i>to lurk or lie hid.</i>
Latro, āvi, ātum, are. act.	<i>to bark.</i>
Lāvo, lāvi, laurum, lōtum, } lāvātum, are, & ěre. act.	<i>to wash, to bathe.</i>
Lēgo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	<i>{ to send away, to assign, to bequeath.</i>
Lēgo, lēgi, lectum, ěre. act.	<i>to gather, to chuse, to read.</i>
† Leo, lēvi, lētum, ěre. act.	<i>to anoint, to besmear.</i>
Libeo, & Lūbeo, — ěre. neut.	<i>to please, to like.</i>
Libo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	<i>{ to sip or taste, to pour out, to offer in sacrifice.</i>
Lēceo, ui, itum, ěre. n. p.	<i>{ to be lawful, to be prized, or valued.</i>
Līgo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	<i>to bind or tie.</i>
Līgūrio, īvi, itum, ire. act.	<i>{ to eat deliciously, to gormandize.</i>
Lingo, nxi, nctum, ěre. act.	<i>to lick.</i>
Līno, līvi, & lēvi, lītum, } ěre. act.	<i>to daub, to besmear.</i>
Linquo, līqui, — ěre. act.	<i>to leave or forsake.</i>
Liqueo, līcui, — ěre. neut.	<i>{ to melt, to be liquid, to be clear.</i>
Līto, āvi, ātum, are. act.	<i>{ to offer in sacrifice, to appease or atone.</i>

Liveo,

Līveo, ——— ēre. neut.

+ Līvīſco, ——— ěre. act.

Lōquor, lōquūtus, & lōcu-
tus, lōqui. dep.

Lućtor, ātus, ari. dep.

Lućto, are. act.

Lūdo, ſi, ſum, ěre. act.

Lūgeo, xi, ēre. act.

Luo, ui, itum, ěre. act.

Luxo, āvi, ātum, are. act.

{ to be black and blue, to
{ envy or grudge.
to forget.

to speak.

to wrestle, to struggle.

to play, to cheat, or beguile.

to mourn, to lament.

{ to pay, to wash away,
{ to suffer punishment.

{ to loosen, to put out of
{ joint.

M

Māceo, ui, ——— ēre. neut.

Mādeo, ui, ——— ēre. neut.

Mando, āvi, ātum, are. act.

Mando, ndi, nſum, ěre. act.

Māneo, nſi, nſum, ēre. act.

Māno, āvi, ātum, are. neut.

Marceo, ui, ——— ēre. neut.

Mēdeor, ——— ěri. dep.

Mēdītor, ātus, ari. dep.

Mejo, & Mīngo, minxi,
mictum, ěre. neut.

Mēmīni, iſſe. def.

Meo, āvi, ātum, are. neut.

Mēreo, ui, itum, ēre. act.

Mēreor, itus, ěri. dep.

Mergo, ſi, ſum, ěre. act.

Mētior, menſus, metīri. dep.

Mēto, meſſui, meſſum, ěre. act.

to be lean or thin.

{ to be wet or moiſt, to be
{ boiled.

{ to commit, to command,
{ to ſend away.

to chew.

to ſtay or tarry.

to flow, to ſtream.

{ to wither or ſhrink, to
{ pine away,

to heal, to cure.

{ to muſe or meditate, to
{ play a tune.

to make water, to piſs.

to remember, to mention.

to go, to paſs.

to earn or gain, to deſerve.

to plunge or dip.

to meaſure.

to reap, mow, or cut down.

Mīco,

Mīco, ui, — are. act.	<i>to glitter or glance, to beat or pant.</i>
Migro, āvi, ātum, are. neut.	<i>to remove away to pass, or glide.</i>
† Mīneo, ui, — ēre. neut.	<i>to hang ready to fall.</i>
Misceo, ui, mistum, & mixtum, ēre. act.	<i>to mix or mingle, to put in confusion.</i>
Mitto, misi, missum, ēre. act.	<i>to send, to cast or throw.</i>
Mœreo, — ēre. neut.	<i>to be sad or sorrowful.</i>
Mōneo, ui, ĭtum. ēre. act.	<i>to put in mind, to advise, to warn.</i>
Monstro, āvi, ātum, are. act.	<i>to shew or tell.</i>
Mordeo, momordi, morsum, ēre. act.	<i>to bite or nip, to sting.</i>
Mōveo, ōvi, ōtum, ēre. act.	<i>to move or stir.</i>
Mūceo, ui, — ēre. neut.	<i>to be mouldy as meat, to be flat as drink.</i>
Mūgio, ĭvi, ĭtum. ire. neut.	<i>to bellow or low.</i>
Mulceo, si, sum, ēre. act.	<i>to stroke or soothe, to tame or calm.</i>
Mulgeo, si, sum, & ctum, ēre. act.	<i>to milk.</i>
† Mulgo, — are. act.	<i>to publish or divulge.</i>
Mungo, nxi, nctum, ēre. act.	<i>to wipe or sniff the nose.</i>
Mūto, āvi, ātum, are. act.	<i>to change or exchange, to alter.</i>

N

Nanciscor, nactus, nancisci. dep.	<i>to find, to get or obtain.</i>
Narro, āvi, ātum, are. act.	<i>to tell, to relate.</i>
Nascor, natus, nasci. dep.	<i>to be born, to spring or arise.</i>
Necto, xi, & xui, xum, ēre. act.	<i>to knit or bind, to plot or contrive.</i>
Nĕgo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	<i>to deny.</i>
Neo, vi, tum, ēre. act.	<i>to spin.</i>
† Nĭdeo, — ēre. neut.	<i>to shine, to glitter.</i>

Ningo,

Ningo, & Ninguo, ninxi, } *to snow.*
 — ēre. neut.

Nīteo, ui, — ēre. neut.

Nītor, nīsus, & nixus, nī-
 ti. dep.

† Nīveo, vi, & xi, — ē-
 re. neut.

No, āvi, ātum, are. neut.

Nōceo, ui, itum, ēre. neut.

Noīco, nōvi, nōtum, ēre. act.

Nūbo, psi, ptum, ēre. neut.

† Nuo, ui, — ēre. neut.

Nutrio, īvi, itum, ire. act.

{ *to be neat or sleek, to
 look bright.*

{ *to endeavour, to strive,
 to lean upon.*

to wink.

to swim.

to hurt or wrong.

to know.

{ *to cover or veil, to be
 married.*

to nod, to approve.

to nourish, to nurse.

O

Occo, āvi, ātum, are. act.

† ōdeo, — ēre. neut.

ōdi, ōdisse. def.

ōleo, ui, itum, ēre. neut.

ōleo, ēvi, etum, ēre. neut.

ōpīnor, ātus, ari. dep.

Opto, āvi, ātum, are. act.

Ordior, orsus, iri. dep.

ōrior, ortus, iri. dep.

Orno, āvi, ātum, are. act.

ōro, āvi, ātum, are. act.

to harrow.

to smell.

to hate.

to smell of.

to grow, to burn.

to think, to imagine.

to wish, to chuse.

to begin.

to rise, to spring from.

to deck or dress, to rig out.

{ *to beg or intreat, to plead
 as an orator.*

P

Pācīscor, pactus, isci. dep.

Palleo, ui, — ēre. neut.

Palpo, āvi, ātum, are. act.

Pando, di, assum, & nsum, }
 ēre. act.

to make a bargain.

to be pale or wan.

to stroke, soothe, or caress.

to open, to spread out.

Pango,

Pango, nxi, pactum, ěre. } act.	{ to drive in, to write or to compose.
Pāreo, ui. ĩtum, ěre. neut.	{ to appear, to obey or be subject to.
Pārio, pĕpĕri, pāritum, } Ė partum, ěre. } act.	to bear or bring forth.
† Pārio, pāriui, — ire.	
Pāro, āvi, ātum, are. act.	to make or form, to prepare.
Pasco, pāvi, pastum, ěre. act.	to feed.
Pāteo, ui, — ěre. neut.	to be open, to be manifest.
Pātor, passus. pāti, dep.	to suffer, to endure.
Pāveo, vi, — ěre. n. Ė act.	to be in great fear, to dread.
Pāvio, ĩvi, ĩtum, ire. act.	to beat or ram down,
Pecco, āvi, ātum, are. n. } Ė act. }	{ to sin or do amiss, to mistake.
Pecto, xi, Ė xui, xum, ě- re. act. }	to comb or dress.
Pĕdo, pĕpĕdi, pĕditum, ě- re. neut. }	to fart.
† Pello, āvi, ātum, are. act.	to name, to call.
Pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum, ěre. act.	to drive away, to beat back.
Pendeo, pĕpendi, pentum } ěre. neut. }	to hang.
Pendo, pĕpendi, pensum, } ěre. act. }	{ to weigh or esteem, to pay or suffer.
† Pĕrio, — — — — — ire. act. }	to try or essay, to learn.
† Pĕrior — — — — — iri. dep. }	
Pĕto, ĩvi, ĩtum, ěre. act.	{ to beg or seek, to butt or push, to go to.
Piget, pĭguit, Ė pĭgitum } est. imp. }	it irketh.
*Pilo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	{ to thrack close, to pilfer or pillage.
Pingo, pinxi, pictum, ěre. act.	to paint.
Pinfo, ui, Ė pinfi, pinsum, } pistum, Ė pinsitum, ě- re. act. }	to bruise, to knead, to bake.
*Pipio, ĩvi, ĩtum, ire. neut.	to peep like a chicken.

Plāceo, ui, itum, ēre. aēt.

Plāco, āvi, ātum, are. aēt.

Plango, nxi, nctum, ēre. aēt.

Plaudo, si, sum, ēre. aēt.

Plecto, xi, & xui xum, ē- }
re. aēt.

† Pleo, ēvi, etum, ēre. aēt.

Plico, — — — are. aēt.

Ploro, āvi, ātum, are. aēt.

Pluo, ui, — ēre. neut.

Polio, īvi, itum, ire. aēt.

Polleo, — — — ēre. neut.

Pōno, pōfui, pōsitum, ēre, aēt.

Porto, āvi, ātum, are. aēt.

Posco, pōposci, — ēre. aēt.

Postulo, āvi, ātum, are. aēt.

Pōto, āvi, pōtum, & pōtā- }
tum, are. aēt.

Prandeo, ndi, nsum, ēre. neut.

Prēcō, ātus, ari. dep.

Prehendo, ndi, nsum, ēre. aēt.

Prēmo, eīi, eīsum, ēre. aēt.

Prōco, — — — are. aēt. }

Prōcor, — — — ari. dep. }

* Prōpīno, āvi, ātum, are. aēt.

Prūrio, īvi, itum, ire. neut.

* Psallo, psalli, — — ēre. neut.

Pūder, pūduit, & pūditum }
est. imp.

Pungo, pūpūgi, punctum, }
ēre. aēt.

Purgo, āvi, ātum, are. aēt.

Pūteo, ui, — — ēre. neut.

Pūto, āvi, ātum, are. aēt.

Putreo, ui, — — ēre. neut.

to please.

to appease, to pacify.

{ to beat upon, to bemoan,
to resound.

{ to applaud by clapping
hands, to flatter.

to twist or plait, to punish.

to fill.

to fold.

to wail or weep, to howl.

to rain.

to smooth, to polish.

{ to be able, to bear sway,
to excel.

{ to put or place, to lay a-
side.

to carry.

to ask or demand.

to require, to accuse.

to drink, to swill, to tipple.

to dine.

to pray.

to catch or seize.

to press, to crush, to curb.

{ to ask pertly, to woo, to
flatter.

to drink to one.

to itch, to tickle.

to sing, to play a tune.

it shameth.

to prick, or sting.

to cleanse, to purge.

to stink.

to lop or prune, to think.

to rot or grow rotten.

Q

Quæro, sivi, situm, ěre. act.	to seek, to acquire or gain.
Quæro, ūmus. def.	I pray, we pray.
Quatio, si, sum, ěre. act.	to shake.
Queo, ivi, itum ire, neut.	to be able.
Quęror, questus, ěri. dep.	{ to complain, to moan or chirp.

R

Rādo, si, sum, ěre. act.	to shave or skim along.
Ranceo, ui, — ěre. neut.	to be mouldy or stale.
Rāpio, ui, prum, ěre. act.	to snatch, to take away.
Ręgo, xi, ctum, ěre. act.	{ to rule or govern, to set right.
Reor, ratus, reri. dep.	{ to suppose, to judge or think.
Ręoo, psi, ptum, ěre. neut.	to creep or crawl.
Rideo, si, sum, ěre. n. & act.	to laugh or smile, to mock.
Rigeo, ui, — ěre. neut.	{ to be cold or stiff, to stand on end.
Rigo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	to water, to moisten.
Ringor, — gi, dep.	{ to grin, or wring the mouth, to fret.
Rodo, si, sum, ěre, act.	to gnaw, to eat away.
Rogo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	{ to intreat or ask, to propose a law.
Rudo, di, — ěre. neut.	to bray like an ass.
Rugio, ivi, itum, ire. neut.	to roar like a lion.
†Rugo, — ěre. neut.	to belch.
Rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, ěre. act.	to break.
Runco, āvi, ātum, are. act.	to weed.
Ruo, ui, ūtum, ěre. neut.	to fall down, to rush.

Sālio, ui, & ii, saltum, } ire. neut.	to leap, dance, or skip.
Sancio, nxi, & iui, ctum, } & citum, ire. act.	{ to confirm, to enact, to ordain.
Sāpio, —ui, ěre. neut.	to taste, or relish, to be wise.
Sarcio, si, tum, ire. act.	to patch, to stitch, to mend.
† Sarpo, psi. ptum, ěre. act.	{ to prune trees, to dress vines.
Sarrio, iui, itum, ire. act.	{ to rake, to weed, to har- row.
Scābo, bi, — ěre. act.	to scratch or claw.
Scalpo, psi, ptum, ěre. act.	{ to scratch, to engrave, to carve.
Scando, di, usum, ěre. act.	{ to mount or climb, to scan a verse.
Scāteo, ——— ěre. neut.	{ to bubble up as water, to abound.
Scindo, scidi, issum, ere. act.	to cut, to tear or rend.
Scio, iui, itum, ire. act.	to know, to be skilled in.
Screo, āvi, ātum, are. neut.	{ to hawk or retch in spit- ting.
Scribo, psi, ptum, ěre. act.	to write.
Scrutor, ātus, ari. dep.	to search for, to pry into.
Sculpo, psi, ptum, ěre. act.	to carve, to grave.
Sĕco, ui, ctum, are. act.	to cut.
Sĕdeo, sēdi, fessum, ěre. neut.	to sit, to settle.
Sĕdo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	{ to allay or assuage, to calm.
Sentio, si, sum, ire. act.	{ to think, to perceive, to feel.
Sĕpĕlio, iui, pultum, ire. act.	to bury.
Sĕquor, quūtus, & cūtus, } qui. dep.	to follow.
Sĕro, sēvi, sātum, ěre. act.	to sow, to plant.
Sĕro, sĕrui, fertum, ěre. act.	to knit or wreath, to join.
	Serpo,

Serpo, psi, ptum, ěre. neut.	to creep.
Servo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	{ to keep or save, to ob- serve.
Sīdo, sīdi, — ěre. neut.	{ to light as birds, to settle, to sink.
Sileo, ui, — ěre. n. & act.	{ to be silent, to keep si- lence.
Sino, sīvi, & sīi, sītum, ě- re. act.	to suffer or permit.
† Sipo, — are. act.	to sprinkle, to scatter.
Sisto, stīti, stātum, ěre. act.	to stop, to sist.
Sisto, — ěre. neut.	to stand still.
Sōleo, sōlitus, ěre. n. p.	to use, to be wont.
Solor, ātus, ari. dep.	to comfort.
Solvo, vi, ūtum, ěre. act.	{ to loose or free, to melt, to pay.
Sorbeo, ui, ptum, ěre. act.	to sup or suck in, to waste.
Spargo, si, sum, ěre. act.	to scatter, to sprinkle.
† Specio, xi, ctum, ěre. act.	to see, to behold.
Sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, } ěre. act.	{ to disdain or slight, to scorn.
Spēro, āvi, ātum, are. act.	to hope.
Spīro, āvi, ātum, are. act.	{ to breath or blow, to fa- vour.
Splendo, ui, — ěre. neut.	to shine, to glitter.
Spondeo, spōspondi, } sponsum, ěre. act.	{ to promise, to be surety, to espouse.
Spuo, ui, ūtum, ěre. act.	to spit.
Squāleo, ui, — ěre. neut.	{ to be foul or ill-favour- ed, to be in mourning.
Statuo, ui, ūtum, ěre. act.	{ to set or place, to resolve, to appoint.
† Stauro, — are. act.	to make new, to restore.
Sterno, strāvi, strātum, ě- re. act.	{ to lay flat, to spread, to strow.
Sternuo, ui, ūtum, ěre. neut.	to sneeze.
Sterto, ui, & ii, ěre. neut.	to snort or snore.
† Sūgo, — are. act.	to prick, to spur.

† Stinguo

† Stinguo, nxi, nctum, } ēre. act.	to put out light or fire.
† Stino, vel Stāno, — } are. act.	to purpose firmly.
Stīpo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	to stuff or fill, to guard.
Sto, stēri, stātum, & stā- } tum, are. neut.	to stand.
Strangūlo, āvi, ātum, are. } act.	to stifle or strangle.
Strēpo, ui, itum, ēre. neut.	{ to make a noise, to bustle. to mutter, to rattle.
Strideo, di, — ēre. } neut.	{ to crash or creak, to whizz or buzz, to hiss.
Strido, di, — ēre. }	{ to grasp hard, to strip or draw, to brush.
Stringo, nxi, ictum, ēre. act.	{ to pile up or build, to put in array.
Struo, xi, ctum, ēre. act.	to study, to favour.
Strūdeo, ui, — ēre. neut.	to be amazed.
Strūpeo, ui, — ēre. neut.	to advise, to persuade.
Suādeo, si, sum, ēre. act.	
Sūdo, āvi, ātum, are. n. & } act.	to sweat.
† Sueo, ēvi, etum, ēre. neut.	to accustom.
Sūgo, xi, ctum, ēre. act.	to suck.
Sum, fui, — esse. irreg.	to be.
Sūmo, psi, ptum, ēre. act.	to take, to spend.
Suo, ui, utum, ēre. act.	to sew, to stitch.

T

† Taceo, ui, itum, ēre. neut.	to be silent.
Tædet, tæduit, & tæsum } est. imp.	it irketh or wearieth.
† Tamino, — are. act.	to defile.
Tango, tēgi, tactum, } ēre. act.	to touch.
Tēgo, xi, ctum, ēre. act.	to cover, to hide.
† Tēlo, — are. act.	to drive away.
Tēmēro, āvi, ātum, are. act.	{ to violate, defile or pro- fane.

Temno,

Temno, psi, pium, ěre. act.	to despise.
Tendo, tēndi, nsum, & } ntum, ěre. act.	{ to stretch or spread out, to go, to aim.
Tēneo, ui, ntum, ěre act.	to hold.
Tēpeo, ui, — ěre. neut.	to be lukewarm.
Tergeo, si, sum, ěre } act.	
Tergo, si, sum, ěre }	to wipe.
Tĕro, trīvi, tritum, ěre. act.	to wear, to rub, to thresh.
Terreo, ui, itum, ěre. act.	to frighten.
Texo, ui, xum, ěre. act.	to weave, to knit.
Tīme, ui, — ěre. act.	to fear.
Tingo, & Tinguo, nxi, } nctum, ěre. act.	to dip, or dye, to stain
Tinnio, īvi, itum, ire. neut.	to tinkle or tingle.
Tiŭllo, āvi, ātum. are. act.	to tickle.
Tiŭbo, āvi, ātum, are. neut.	to stagger, to stammer.
Tōlĕro, āvi, ātum, are act.	to bear, suffer, or endure.
Tollo, ſuſŭti, ſublātum, } ěre. act.	{ to lift up, to take away, to bring up.
Tondeo, tōtondi, tonſum, } ěre. act.	to clip or shear.
Tōno, ui, itum, are. neut.	to thunder.
Torpeo, ui, — ěre. neut.	to be benumbed, to languish.
Torqueo, rſi, rſum, ěre. act.	{ to twist or wreath, to throw.
Torreo, ui, oſtum, ěre. act.	{ to roast or broil, to toast or bake.
Trāho, xi, ctum, ěre. act.	to draw.
Trĕmō, ui, — ěre. neut.	to tremble.
Tribuo, ui, ūtum, ěre act.	to give, to ascribe.
Trūdo, ſi, ſum, ěre. act.	to thrust.
Tueor, tuitus, ěri. } dep.	to see, to defend, to keep.
† Tuor, tūtus, tui. }	
Tūmeo, ui, — ěre. neut.	to swell, to wax proud.
Tundo. tūtūdi, tunſum, } & tūſum, ěre. act.	to knock, to pound.
Turgeo, ſi, — ěre. neut.	to swell, to sprout.

V

Vācillo, āvi, ātum, are. neut.	{ to waver or waggle, to stagger.
Vāco, āvi, ātum, are. neut.	{ to want or be empty, to be at leisure, to study.
Vādo, fi, fum, ěre. neut.	to go.
Vāgio, īvi, itum, ire. neut.	{ to cry or squeel like a child.
Vāgor, ātus, ari. dep.	to wander, rove, or ramble.
Vāleo, ui, itum, ěre. neut.	{ to be strong or powerful, to be in health, to be worth.
Vāpūlo, āvi, ātum, are. n. p.	to be beaten.
Vēho, xi, ctum, ěre. act.	to carry.
Vello, velli, & vulsi, vulsum, ěre act.	{ to pluck or pull, to tear away.
Vēnio, vēni, ventum, ire. neut.	to come.
Vēnor, ātus, ari. dep.	to hunt.
Vereor, itus, ěri. dep.	to reverence, to fear.
Vergo, ——— ěre. neut.	to bend or lie toward.
Verro, ri, rsum, ěre. act.	to brush, scour, or sweep.
Verto, ti, sum, ěre. act.	to turn.
Vescor, ——— fci. dep.	{ to eat or feed, to live upon.
Vestigo, āvi, ātum, are. act.	to trace out, to search for.
Vēto, ui, itum, are. act.	to forbid.
Vibro, āvi, ātum, are. act.	{ to brandish or shake, to swing.
Video, di, sum, ěre. act.	to see.
Vieo, ēvi, ētum, ěre. act.	{ to tie with twigs, to hoop a vessel.
Vigeo, ui, ——— ěre. neut.	{ to flourish, to be in vigour or vogue.
Vincio, nxi, nctum, ire. act.	to bind.
Vinco, īci, ictum, ěre. act.	to overcome.
Vireo, ui, ——— ěre. neut.	to be green.

Vīto, āvi, ātum. are. act.	to avoid, to shun.
Vītūpĕro, āvi, ātum, are. act.	to disparage, to blame.
Vīvo, xi, ctum, ěre. neut.	to live.
Ulciscor, ultus, isci. dep.	to revenge.
Ungo, & Unguo, nxi, nctum, ěre. act.	to anoint, to smear.
Vōco, āvi, ātum, are. act.	to call.
Vōlo, āvi, ātum, are. neut.	to fly.
Vōlo, ui, — velle, act.	to will, or to be willing.
Volvo, vi, ūtum, ěre. act.	to roll.
Vōmo, ui, itum, ěre, act.	to vomit.
Vōro, āvi, ātum, are. act.	to devour.
Vōveo, vōvi, votum, ěre. act.	{ to vow, to pray or wish for.
Urgeo, & Urgueo, urfi, — ěre. act.	{ to press or push on, to urge.
Ūro, uſi, uſtum, ěre. act.	to burn, to gall or vex.
Ūtor, uſus, ūti. dep.	to use.
Ūveo, — — — ěre. neut.	to be wet or moist.

A D V E R B S.

A^{N.} * āpage.

Bis.
Ceū.
Cras.
Cur.
Ecce.
En.
Fĕre, & Ferme.
Fruſtra.
Haud.
Hĕri, & Here.
Heus.

W^{Hether?}
away, begone.

twice.
as it were, even as, like as.
to-morrow.
why? wherefore?
lo! behold!
lo! ſee, behold!
almost.
in vain, to no purpoſe.
not.
yeſterday, yeſternight.
hark you, ho.

Adverbs.

Jam.
 ibi.
 Inde.
 ita.
 Mox.
 Næ, & Ne.
 Nē.
 Nempe.
 Non.
 Num.
 Nunc.
 Nūper.
 olim.
 Pārum.
 Pēne.
 Prōcul.
 Prōpe.
 Quando.
 Retro.
 Sæpe.
 Satis, & Sat.
 Sēcus.
 Sēmel.
 Semper.
 Sic.
 Tam.
 Tum, tunc.
 ūbi.
 Vix.
 Unde.
 Usque.

now.
 there, then.
 thence.
 so, even so.
 by and by, presently.
 verily, truly, really.
 not.
 surely, to wit, namely.
 not, no.
 whether or no? whether?
 now, at this time.
 lately, of late.
 formerly, hereafter.
 little, but a little.
 almost, in a manner.
 far, far off.
 near, nigh almost.
 when? seeing, since.
 behind, backward.
 often, oftentimes.
 enough, well enough.
 otherwise, amiss.
 once.
 always.
 so, thus.
 so, so much.
 then.
 where, when.
 scarcely, hardly, with much ado.
 whence, how.
 always, as far as, until.

PREPOSITIONS. PREPOSITIONS.

I. Governing the accusative.

I. Governing the accusative

^{A^D} Antē.
 Āpud.
 Circa. }
 Circum, }
 Cīs, citra.
 Contra.
 Erga.
 Extra.
 Infra.
 Intēr.
 Juxta.
 Ōb.
 Pēnes.
 Pēr.
 Post.
 Præter.
 Propter.
 Sēcus.
 Trans.
 Ultra.

TO, at, about.
 before.

at, with, among.

about.

on this side.

against.

towards.

without, beyond.

beneath.

between, among.

right to.

for, because of.

in one's power or disposal.

{ by, through, by means of. In com-
 { position, very, very much.

after.

besides, except.

for, hard by.

by, along.

on the other side.

beyond.

II. Governing the ablative.

A, Ab, Abs.
 Absque.
 Clam.
 Cōram.
 Cum.
 Dē.

from, by.

without.

without the knowledge of.

before, in presence of.

with.

of, concerning.

Ē, Ex.	of, out of.
Pālam.	before all. openly.
Præ.	{ before, in comparison of. In com-
Prō.	{ pound adjective. very.
Sine.	for, according to, before.
Tēnus.	without.
	up to, as far as.

III. Governing the accusative or ablative.

īn.	in, into.
Sūb.	under.
Sūper.	above, upon.

IV. Used only in composition, called inseparable.

Am.	round about.
Con.	together, against.
Dī, Dis.	asunder.
Rē.	again, against, back, over, far.
Sē.	aside or apart, without.
Vē.	very, without.

INTERJECTIONS.

A ^H !	A ^H !
Ātat !	ha! aha!
Au !	hush!
Eho! ho !	ho! soho!
Evax !	hey! bravo!
Eu, Euge !	well done!
Hei !	wo!
Heu, Eheu !	alas!
Hui !	away with!
Hem !	how! hold! here!
Io.	ho! huzza!

O!

Conjunctions.

O!
Pāpæ!
Væ! Vah!

O! Oh!
O strange!
wo! pox on't.

CONJUNCTIONS.

AC.	CON	AND, as.
At, ast.,		but.
Aut.		either, or.
Cum.		when, seeing, since, though.
Dum.		whilst, till, provided.
Enim.		for.
Ergo.		therefore.
Et.		and.
igitur.		therefore, then.
Nam.		for.
Ne.		lest, whether.
*Porro.		farther, moreover.
Quē.		and, also.
Quum.		when, since.
Saltem.		at least, however.
Sed.		but, but also.
Si.		if.
Vē.		either, or.
Vel.		or, even.
Ut.		that, now, as, as soon as.

Ambridge

APPEN-

APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

Rules for the GENDER of NOUNS, for the PRETERITES and SUPINES of VERBS, and for the QUANTITY of SYLLABLES; as also, An Explication of the KALENDS, NONES, and IDES.

CHAP. I.

Of the GENDER of NOUNS.

SECTION I.

Rules of Gender, in the order of the five declensions, founded on the termination of nouns, commonly called SPECIAL RULES, as being restricted to nouns of a certain declension and termination.

FIRST DECLENSION.

NOUNS of the first declension in *a* and *e* are feminine, in *as* and *es* masculine.

EXAMPLES.

Mensa, æ. f. *a table.*

* Ēpītōme, es. f. *an abridgement.*

Tiāra, & Tiāras, æ. m.

a turban or mitre.

* Cōmētes, æ. m. *a comet.*

EXCEPTIONS.

1. * Cōmēta, æ. m. *a comet.*

Hadria, æ. m. *the Hadriatic sea.*

* Plānēta, æ. m. *a planet.*

2. Dāma, æ. f. v. m. *a fallow-deer.*

Talpa, æ. f. v. m. *a mole or mold-warrior.*

3. Pascha, æ. n. *the passover.*

Sect. I. Of the Gender of Nouns.

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SECOND DECLENSION.

I. Nouns of the second declension in *er*, *ir*, *ur*, and *us* are masculine.

EXAMPLES.

Liber, bri. m. *a book.*

Vir, iri. m. *a man.*

Satur, ūri. m. *full.*

Annus, i. m. *a year.*

EXCEPTIONS.

US.

Alvus, i. f. *the belly.*

1. Humus, i. f. *the ground.*

Vannus, i. f. *a fan or sieve.*

2. * Pēlāgus, i. n. *the sea.* Virus, i. n. *poison.*

3. Vulgus, i. n. v. m. *the common people.*

II. Greek nouns in *os*, which is commonly changed by the Latins into *us*, are masculine.

EXAMPLES.

* Bōlus, i. m. *a morsel.*

Cyāthus, i. m. *a goblet.*

* Diālōgus, i. m. *a dialogue.*

* Gyrus, i. m. *a circle.*

EXCEPTIONS.

1. * Ābyssus, i. f. *a gulf.*

* Antīdōtus, i. f. *an antidote.*

* Carbāsus, i. f. *a sail.*

* Diālectus, i. f. *a dialect.*

Erēmus, i. f. *a desert.*

* Phārus, i. f. *a watch-tower.*

* Arctos, i. f. *Charles's-wain.*

* Diāmetros, i. f. *a diameter.*

* Pērīmetros, i. f. *a circumference.*

The compounds of * *cdos* and * *phthongos* are feminine, viz.

* Mēthōdus, i. f. *a method.*

* Pēriōdus, i. f. *a period.*

* Sŷnōdus, i. f. *a synod.*

* Diphthongus, i. f. *a diphthong.*

* Mōnophthongus, i. f. *a simple*

vowel.

Some names of jewels are feminine, viz.

* Āmethyſtus, i. f. *an amethyst.*

* Chrysōlīthus, i. f. *a chrysolite.*

* Chrysōphrāsus, i. f. *a kind of*

topaz.

* Leucochrŷsus, i. f. *a jacinth.*

* Sapphīrus, i. f. *a sapphire.*

* Tōpāzius, i. f. *a topaz.*

See Gen. Rule IX. 4.

Cryſtallus, i. f. *crystal.*

Most others of this kind are masculine; as, * Bēryllus, i. m.

the beryl. * Carbunculus, i. m. *a carbuncle.* * Opalus, i. m. *the opal.* * Pyropus i. m. *a ruby.* Smaragdus, i. m. *an emerald.*

Some names of plants are feminine *viz.*

* Biblus, i. f. *an Egyptian reed.* * Hysōpus, i. f. *bysop.*
 * Byssus, i. f. *fine-flax.* * Nardus, i. f. *spikenard.*
 * Costus, i. f. *costmary.* * Pāpȳrus, i. f. *a flaggy shrub.*
 * Crōcus, i. f. *saffron.* See Gen. Rule IX. 4.

Others of this kind are generally masculine; as, Asparāgus, i. m. *asparagus* or *sparrowgrass.* * Ellēborus, i. m. *ellebore.*
 Intȳbus, i. m. *endive* or *succory.* * Rāphānus, i. m. *radish* or *clewort.*

2. Chaos, *a confused mass.* * Mēlos, *a song.* * Ēpos, *a poem,* are neuter. The last two whereof are found only in the nom. acc. & voc. and *chaos* wants the gen.

3. * Bālānus, i. m. v. f. *the fruit of the palm-tree.* Grossus, i. m. v. f. *a green fig.*
 Phāsēlus, i. m. v. f. *a little*

* Barbītus, i. m. v. f. *a harp.* *ship.*

* Cāmēlus, i. m. v. f. *a camel.*

* Atōnus. i. f. v. m. *an atom.* Cōlus, i. & us f. v. m. *a distaff.*

III. Nouns of the second declension in *um* and *on* are neuter.

EXAMPLES.

Imber, bris. m. *a shower.*

Cālor, ōris. m. *heat.*

Flos, ēris. m. *a flower.*

Sermo, ōnis m. *a speech.*

Pecten, īnis m. *a comb.*

EXCEPTIONS.

ER.

1. Cīcer, ěris. n. *vetches.*

Pāpāver, ěris n. *poppy.*

Pīper, ěris, n. *pepper.*

Tūber, ěris, n. *a musbroom.*

Cādāver, ěris. n. *a carcass.*

iter, iněris. n. *a journey.*

* Spinther, ēris. n. *a clasp.*

ūber, ěris. n. *a pap.*

Ver, ēris. n. *the Spring.*

2. Linter, tris. m. v. f. *a little boat, a wherry.*

OR.

O R.

4. Arbor, őris, f. a tree.
 2. Ādor, őris, & őris. n. wheat. Cor, dis n. the heart.
 Æquor, őris. n. the sea. Marmor, őris. n. marble.

O S.

1. Arbos, őris. f. a tree. Dos, őtis. f. a dowry.
 Cos, őtis. f. a wetstone. * Eos, ois. f. the morning.
 2. Os, őris. n. the mouth. Os, offis. n. a bone.

O.

1. Caro, rnis. f. flesh. * Hālo, őris. f. a circle about
 * Echo, us. f. an echo. the sun or moon.
 2. Nouns in io, do, go, are feminine; as,
 őratio, őris. f. an oration. H Ārundo, ĩnis. f. a reed. *arundo*
 Dĭtio, őris. f. dominion. ĩmāgo, ĩnis. f. an image.
 But nouns in io, denoting things corporeal, or numbers,
 are masculine.

1. Things corporeal; as,

- Pūgio, őris. m. a dagger. Pāpĭlio, őris. m. a butterfly.
 Scĭpio, őris. m. a staff. Vespertĭlio, őris. m. a bat.
 Tĭtio, őris. m. a fire-brand. ūnio, őris. m. a pearl.

2. Numbers; as,

- Ternio, őris. m. Quāternio, őris. m. Sēnio, őris. m. the num-
 bers, three, four, six.

The following nouns in do and go are masculine.

- Cardo, ĩnis. m. a hinge. ūdo, őris. m. a sock.
 Cūdo, őris. m. a cap. Harpāgo őris. m. a grapple.
 Ordo, ĩnis. m. order. Lĭgo, őris. m. a spade.
 Tendo, ĩnis. m. a tendon.

The two following are doubtful.

- Cūpĭdo, ĩnis. f. v. m. desire. Margo, ĩnis. m. v. f. a brink.

N

1. * Aēdon, őris. f. a nightingale. * Icon, őris. f. an image.
 * Aicyon, őris. f. a bird called the king's fisher. * Sindon, őris. f. fine linen.

2. Glūten, ĩnis. n. glue. Pollen, ĩnis. n. fine flour.
 Inguen, ĩnis. n. the groin. Unguen, ĩnis. n. ointment.

3. Nouns in men are neuter; as, Carmen, ĩnis. n. a verse.

II. Nouns of the third declension in as, es, is, ys, aus, x, and s after a consonant, are feminine.

EXAMPLES.

Piētas, ātis. f. piety.

Fāme*, is. f. hunger.

Āvis, is. f. a bird.

* Chlāmys, ūdis. f. a cloak.

Laus, audis. f. praise.

Pax, ācis. f. peace.

Ars, tis, f. art.

Mens, tis. f. the mind.

EXCEPTIONS.

A S.

1. Greek nouns in *as*, having *antis* in the genitive, are masculine; *as*, * Adāmas, antis. m. an adamant. * Ēlēphas, antis. m. an elephant.

2. Greek nouns in *as*, having *ātis* in the genitive, are neuter. To which add, *vas*; *as*.

* Artocreas, ātis. n. a pie.

* Būcēras, atis. f. the herb fenugreek.

* Erisipēlas, atis. n. a sore.

* Vas, ālis. n. a vessel.

E S.

1. Āmes, itis. m. a fowler's staff.

Cespes, itis. m. a turf.

Fēmes, itis. m. fever.

Gurges, itis. m. a whirlpool.

Līmes, itis. m. a bound.

Palmes, itis, m. a vinebranch.

2. āles, itis. m. v. f. a bird.

3. Greek nouns in *es* are masculine; *as*,

* ācīnāces. is. m. a scimitar.

* Lebes, ētis. m. a kettle.

4. But these four Greek nouns following are neuter, and found only in the nom. acc. and voc. sing. viz. * Cācoēthes, an evil custom. * Hippōmānes, a kind of venom that grows on the forehead of a foal. * Nēpenthēs, the herb kill-grief. * Panāces, the herb all-beal.

5. Æs, æris. n. brass, or money.

I S.

1. Aquālis, is. m. a water-pot.

Aflis, is. m. a plank.

Axis, is. m. an axle-tree.

Callis, is. m. a beaten-road.

Caulis, is. m. the stalk of an herb.

Cenchris, is. m. a speckled serpent.

Collis is. m. a hill.

Cūcūnis, is. m. a cucumber.

Ensis, is. m. a sword.

Fascis, is. m. a bundle.

Follis, is. m. a pair of bellows.

Fustis, is. m. a staff.

Glis, iris m. a dormouse.

Lāpis, idis. m. a stone.

Mensis, is. m. a month.

Mūgīlis, is. m. a mullet-fish.

Orbis, is. m. a circle.

Piscis, is. m. a fish.

Postis,

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Postis, is. m. a post.

Vectis, is. m. a lever.

Vermis, is. m. a worm.

Ungeis, is. m. the nail.

Vōmis, ēris. m. the ploughshare.

Sanguis, īnis. m. blood.

Torris, is. m. a fire brand.

2. Latin nouns in *nis* are masculine; as, Pānis, is. m. bread.

Crīnis, is. m. hair.

But Greek nouns in *nis* are feminine; as, * Tŷrannis, īdis, f. tyranny.

* Cōrōnis, īdis. f. the top or end of a thing.

3. Amnis, is. m. v. f. a river.

Fīnis, is. m. v. f. the end.

Anguis, is. m. v. f. a snake.

Pulvis, ēris. m. v. f. dust.

Cānālis, is. m. v. f. a spout.

Scrōbis, is. m. v. f. a ditch.

Cīnis, ēris. m. v. f. ashes.

Torquis, is. m. v. f. a chain.

Clūnis, is. m. v. f. the buttock.

Note 1. Amnis, cinis, pulvis, are but rarely feminine.

Note. 2. Fines, pl. the frontiers or confines of a country, is always masculine.

4. Corbis, is. f. v. m. a twig-basket,

X

1. Polysyllables in *ax* and *ex* are masculine; as, Thōrax, ācis. m. the breast or breast-plate.

Frūtēx, īcis. m. a shrub.

But these following are feminine.

Carex, īcis. f. sedge.

* ōpōpanax, ācis. f. the juice of

Forfex, īcis. f. a pair of scissors. that herb.

Fornax, ācis. f. a furnace.

* Smīlax, ācie. f. a yew-tree.

Hālex, ēcis. f. a herring.

Sūpellex, ecīlis. f. household stuff.

* Pānax, ācis. f. the herb all-heal.

2. * Bombyx, ycis. m. a silk-worm.

Grexx, ēgis. m. a flock.

Cālix, cis. m. a cup.

* ōnyx, ychis. m. alabaster.

* Cālyx, ycis. m. the cup of a flower.

ōryx, ygis. m. a wild-goat.

* Coccyx, ygis. m. a cuckoo.

* Phœnix, īcis. m. the bird phœnix.

Fornix, īcis. m. a vault.

Trādux, ūcis. m. a graff.

Note 1. Bombyx, signifying silk, and Onyx, a precious stone, are feminine.

Note 2. Grexx and tradux are sometimes, though very rarely, feminine.

3. Calx, alcis. m. v. f. the heel, a goal.

ōhex, īcis. m. v. f. a bar or bolt.

Cortex, īcis. m. v. f. the bark of a tree.

Pūmex, īcis. m. v. f. a pumice-stone.

* Hystrix, īcis. m. v. f. a porcupine.

Rūmex, īcis. m. v. f. the herb sorrel.

Imbrex, īcis. m. v. f. a gutter tile.

* Sardōnyx, ychis. m. v. f. a precious stone.

M 2

Sīlex

Silex, ĭcis. m. v. f. a flint.

Vārix, ĭcis. m. v. f. a swollen vein.

Note 1. Calx signifying chalk or lime is always feminine.

Note 2. Cortex, ōbex, Pūmex, Vārex, are seldom feminine.

4. Līmax, ācis. f. v. m. a snail. Lynx, ncis. f. v. m. an ounce.
 * Perdix, ĭcis. f. v. m. a partridge. Sandix, ĭcis. f. v. m. a purple colour.
5. Atrīplex, ĭcis. n. v. f. the herb borage.

S after a consonant.

1. Polysyllables in ps are masculine; as, * Hŷdrops, ōpis. m. the dropsy. Mĕrops, ōpis. m. a woodpecker. * Ēpops, ōpis. m. a lapwing.—Except Forceps, ĭpis. f. a pair of tongs.

2. Chālybs, ŷbis. m. steel. Mons, tis. m. a bill.
 Dens, tis. m. a tooth. Pons, tis. m. a bridge.
 Fons, tis. m. a well. Rŭdens, tis. m. a cable.
 Gryps, phis. m. a griffon. Seps, ĕpis. m. a serpent.

Note 1. Rudens is sometimes feminine.

Note 2. Seps, a hedge, is feminine.

- 3 Ādeps, ĭpis. m. v. f. fatness. Stirps, pis. m. v. f. the stock of a tree.
 Scrobs, ōbis. m. v. f. a ditch.
 Serpens, tis. m. v. f. a serpent.

Note. Stirps, signifying offspring, is always feminine.

4. Animans tis. f. n. v. m. a living creature.

III. Nouns of the third declension in a, e, i, y, c, l, t, ar, ur, us, are neuter.

E X A M P L E S.

- * Dogma, ātis. n. an opinion. ānīmal, ālis. n. a living creature.
 Māre, ī. n. the sea. Cāput, ĭtis. n. the head.
 * Hydromĕli, ĭtis. n. mead. Calcar, āris. n. a spur.
 * Mīfy, yos. n. vitriol. Murmur, tris. n. a noise.
 Lac, ſtis. n. milk. Littus, ōris. n. the shore.

E X C E P T I O N S.

L.

1. Mūgil, ĭlis. m. a mullet-fish. Sol, ōlis. m. the sun.
 2. Sal, ālis. m. v. n. salt, wit.

Note. Sāles, pl. witty sayings, is always masculine.

A R.

Sālar, āris. m. a trout, a salmon.

U R.

U R.

Fursur, ūris. m. *bran.*Turtur, ūris. m. *a turtle-dove.*Vultur, ūris. m. *a vulture.*

U S.

1. *Lēpus, mus*, and all the compounds of *pus, are masculine, except *Lāgōpus, which is feminine, thus,
Lēpus, ōris. m. a hare. **Tripus, ōdis. m. a three-foot-ed stool.*
Mus, ūris. m. a mouse. **Lāgōpus, ōdis. f. a bird's name.*
 * *Chytrōpus, ōdis. m. a trivet.* also *the herb hare's foot.*
2. *Incus, ūdis. f. an anvil.* *Sēnectus, ūtis. f. old age.*
Jūventus, ūtis. f. youth. *Servitus, ūtis. f. bondage.*
Pālus, ūdis. f. a fen. *Subscus, ūdis. f. a dovetail.*
Sālus, ūtis. f. health. *Virtus, ūtis. f. virtue.*
3. *Grus, ūis. f. v. m. a crane.*

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fourth declension in *us* are masculine, in *u*, neuter.

EXAMPLES.

Fructus, us. m. fruit. *Cornu, u. n. a horn.*

EXCEPTIONS.

U S.

1. *ācus, us. f. a needle.* *Mānus, us. f. the hand.*
Dōmus, us, & i. f. a house. *Porticus, us. f. a gallery.*
Ficus, us, & i. f. a fig. *Tribus, us. f. a tribe.*
2. *Penus, us, & i. m. v. f. a store-house.* *Spēcus, us. m. v. f. a den.*

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fifth Declension are feminine.

EXAMPLES.

Res, ei. f. a thing. *Spes, ei. f. hope.*

EXCEPTIONS.

1. *Mēridies, ei. m. mid-day or noon.*
2. *Dies, ei. m. v. f. a day.*

Note. Dies, pl. is always masculine.

Of-plural and other defective nouns.

1. Plural nouns in *i* are masculine, *æ* feminine, in *a* neuter.

EXAMPLES.

Cancelli, orum. m. *lattices*. Cūnæ, arum. f. *a cradle*. Arma, orum. n. *arms*.

2. The Gender of nouns wanting the nominative is known by applying the rules to a nominative supposed.

EXAMPLES.

Injussu. abl. m. († Injussus) *without leave*. Præcis. gen. f. († Prex) *of a prayer*. Opus, gen. f. († Ops.) *of help*. Fēminis, gen. n. († Fēmen) *of the thigh*. Fōres, ium. f. († Fōris) *a door*. Rēpētundarum. gen. f. († Rēpētundæ) *extortion*.

EXCEPTIONS.

Casse. abl. m. († Cassis) *with a net*. Impēte. abl. m. († Impes or Impetis.) *with force*. Verbēre. abl. n. († Verber.) *with a scourge*. Idus, uum. f. († idus. nom. sing.) *the ides of the month*.

By the rules hitherto delivered the gender of any noun might be determined, were it not that such is the genius of the Latin language, that nouns of a certain signification, or of some other particular quality, whatever be their termination or declension, are to be esteemed masculine and the others feminine or neuter. Hence another set of rules becomes necessary.

SECTION II.

Rules of Gender, founded on the signification or some other quality, of Nouns, commonly called GENERAL RULES, as extending to Nouns of every declension, and of all terminations.

THE general and special rules, with respect to one another, may be considered in two different views, viz.

1. The general rules may be considered as the principal or primary ones, and the special rules as supplemental to them. That is, the general rules are to be consulted for the gender of a noun in the first place; and if they solve the case in question, you rest satisfied: but if they fail to determine the gender of the noun proposed, you then have recourse to the special rules, which now take place, and supply the defect of the

the eneral ones. Hence in grammatical tracts, the general rules are commonly placed in the front, and have the special rules subjoined to them.

2. The general rules may be considered as so many exceptions from the special ones. Thus a noun in *a* of the first declension is feminine by the special rule; but if such a noun denote a male, then, by the general rule, it is excepted and is masculine. On the other hand, if the noun in *a* denote a female, or be the name of a town, country, or tree, it is not excepted, but continues feminine, by the joint authority both of the special and general rules.

Hence it is obvious, that the general and special rules will sometimes concur in assigning the same gender to a noun, and sometimes they will clash or disagree; in which case the general rule is properly exceptive, and always takes place.

It is a matter of no great importance, whether these two kinds of rules be considered in the first or second view; but it seems to be a better method, at least easier for the learner to study the special rules in the first place, and afterwards the general ones, and that on account of the many references from the latter to the former; and this is the reason of the order in which they are here delivered.

R U L E I.

Nouns denoting males are masculine.

To this rule belong,

1. Names of males; whether proper; as, *Æneas*, æ. m. *a man's name*; *Bucēphālus*, i. m. *the name of a horse*; *Hylax*, ætis. m. *the name of a dog*: Or appellative; as *Frāter*, tris. m. *a brother*; *Equus*, i. m. *a horse*; *Taurus*, i. m. *a bull*.

2. Gentiles; as, *Persa*, æ. m. *a Persian*; *Tros*, ois. m. *a Trojan*.

3. Names of spirits and heathen gods; as, *Sātānas*, æ m. *Satan*; *Mars*, tis m. *the god of war*.

R U L E II.

Nouns denoting females are feminine.

To this rule belong,

1. Names of females; whether proper; as, *Hēlēna* æ. f. *a woman's name*; *Thoc*, es. f. *the name of a mare*; *Lycisca*, æ. f. *the name of a bitch*; Or appellative; as, *Sōror*, ōris. f. *a sister*; *Equa*, æ. f. *a mare*; *Vacca*, æ f. *a cow*.

2. Gentiles; as, *Troas*, ādis. f. *a Trojan woman*; *Sicēlis*, īdis. f. *a woman of Sicily*.

3. Names

Of plural and other defective nouns.

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THE general and special rules, with respect to one another, may be considered in two different views, viz.

1. The general rules may be considered as the principal or primary ones, and the special rules as supplemental to them: That is, the general rules are to be consulted for the gender of a noun in the first place; and if they solve the case in question, you rest satisfied: but if they fail to determine the gender of the noun proposed, you then have recourse to the special rules, which now take place, and supply the defect of the

the eneral ones. Hence in grammatical tracts, the general rules are commonly placed in the front, and have the special rules subjoined to them.

2. The general rules may be considered as so many exceptions from the special ones. Thus a noun in *a* of the first declension is feminine by the special rule; but if such a noun denote a male, then, by the general rule, it is excepted and is masculine. On the other hand, if the noun in *a* denote a female, or be the name of a town, country, or tree, it is not excepted, but continues feminine, by the joint authority both of the special and general rules.

Hence it is obvious, that the general and special rules will sometimes concur in assigning the same gender to a noun, and sometimes they will clash or disagree; in which case the general rule is properly exceptive, and always takes place.

It is a matter of no great importance, whether these two kinds of rules be considered in the first or second view; but it seems to be a better method, at least easier for the learner to study the special rules in the first place, and afterwards the general ones, and that on account of the many references from the latter to the former; and this is the reason of the order in which they are here delivered.

R U L E I.

Nouns denoting males are masculine.

To this rule belong,

1. Names of males; whether proper; as, *Æneas*, æ. m. *a man's name*; *Buccephalus*, i. m. *the name of a horse*; *Hylax*, actis. m. *the name of a dog*: Or appellative; as *Frater*, tris. m. *a brother*; *Equus*, i. m. *a horse*; *Taurus*, i. m. *a bull*.

2. Gentiles; as, *Persa*, æ. m. *a Persian*; *Tros*, ois. m. *a Trojan*.

3. Names of spirits and heathen gods; as, *Sātānas*, æ. m. *Satan*; *Mars*, tis m. *the god of war*.

R U L E II.

Nouns denoting females are feminine.

To this rule belong,

1. Names of females; whether proper; as, *Hēlēna* æ. f. *a woman's name*; *Thoc*, es. f. *the name of a mare*; *Lycisca*, æ. f. *the name of a bitch*: Or appellative; as, *Sōror*, ōris. f. *a sister*; *Equa*, æ. f. *a mare*; *Vacca*, æ. f. *a cow*.

2. Gentiles; as, *Troas*, ādis. f. *a Trojan woman*; *Sicēlis*, īdis. f. *a woman of Sicily*.

3. Names

3. Names of heathen goddesses : as *Vēnus, ĕris. f. the goddess of love.*

R U L E III.

Nouns denoting either sex are of the common gender.

EXAMPLES.

Pārens, tis. c. a parent.

Cīvis, is. c. a citizen.

Infans, tis. c. a child.

Cānis, is. c. a dog or bitch.

Note 1. To this rule belong such nouns only as are used in the masculine gender to signify males, and in the feminine to signify females; For there are a great many nouns which denote either sex, and yet are always masculine, or admit only of an adjective masculine; as, *Hōmo, ĩnis. m. a man or woman*; *Fur, ūris. m. a thief*; *Advēna, æ. m. a stranger*; *Latro, ōnis. m. a robber*; *Caupo, ōnis. m. an innkeeper*; *Pugil, ĩlis. m. a champion*; *Exul, ūlis. m. a banished person*; *Præses, ĩdis. m. a president*; *Artifex, ĩcis. m. an artist*; *ŏpifex, ĩcis. a maker, &c.*

Note 2. Names of brute animals denoting either sex take generally the gender of their termination: as *Ēiēphantus, i. m. an elephant*; *Passer, ĕris. m. a sparrow*; *Salmo, ōnis. m. a salmon*; *Vulpes, is. f. a fox*; *Āquila, æ. f. an eagle*; *Balæna, æ. f. a whale*. The sex is pointed out by adding the word *mas* or *fæmina*; as, *Liv. xxviii. 11. Agnus mas idemque fæmina natus erat.*

Note 3. The extent of this rule will appear to be but small from the following verses, in which the nouns of the common gender are all comprehended.

*Conjux, atque pārens, infans, patruēlis et hæres,
Affinis, vindex, iudex, dux, miles, et hostis,
Augur, et antistes, iuvēnis, conviva, sacerdos,
Munifex, vates, adolescens, civis, et auctor,
Custos, nemo, comes, testis, suus, bosque, canisque,
Interpresque, cliens, princeps, præs, martyr, et obles.*

R U L E IV.

Names of months, winds, rivers, and mountains, are masculine.

EXAMPLES.

Aprilis, is. m. the month April. *Tibēris, is. m. the river Tiber.*

Aquilo, ōnis. m. the north wind. *Othrys, yos. m. a hill in Thessaly.*

Note 1. The names of all the months, and many of the names of winds, are properly adjectives, and used in the masculine, because

because the suppressed substantive *mensis* or *ventus* is of that gender, according to Rule X. following.

Note 2. A great many names both of rivers and mountains, especially those in *a*, *e*, *um*, keep the gender of their termination: as, *Matrōna*, æ, f. *the river Marne in France*; *Lēthe*, es. f. *Styx*, ŷgis. f. *rivers in hell*; *Plemm̄yrium*, i. n. *a river in Sicily*; *Ætna*, æ. f. *a mountain in Sicily*; *Rhōdōpe*, es. f. *a mountain in Thrace*; *Sōraċe*, is. n. *a bill in Italy*; *Pēlion*, i. n. *a bill in Thessaly*.

R U L E V.

Names of countries, towns, trees, ships, and poems are feminine.

E X A M P L E S.

Ægyptus, i. f. *Egypt*.

Cōrinthus, i. f. *the city Corinth*. *Argo*, us. f. *the ship Argo*.

Pōmus, i. f. *an apple tree*. *Æncis*, eidos, f. *Virgil's Æncis*.

Note. The names of countries and towns comprehended in this rule, are chiefly those in *us* and *os* of the second declension, and those in *n* of the third; as *Chersōnēsu*, i. f. *the name of a country*; *Ēpirus*, i. m. *the name of a kingdom*; *Cyp̄rus*, i. f. *the island Cyprus*; *Gnoſſus*, i. f. *a town in Crete*; *Cnīdus*, i. f. *a city in Caria*; *Sāmos*, i. f. *the island Samos*; *P̄ylos*, i. f. *the city Pylus*; *Træzen*, ēnis. f. *Eleusin*, īnis. f. *Lăcēdæmon*, ōnis. f. *names of cities*.

Most of the other names of towns and countries retain the gender of their termination; as, *Agrāgas*, antis. m. *Sulmo*, ōnis. m. *names of towns*; *Britannia*, æ. f. *the isle of Britain*; *Persis*, īdis. f. *the kingdom of Persia*; *Rōma*, æ. f. *Carthāgo*, īnis. f. *the cities Rome and Carthage*; *Londīnum*, i. n. *the city London*; *Albion*, i. n. *the island Albion or Great Britain*; *īlion*, i. n. *the city Troy*; *Præneste*, is. n. *Tiber*, ŷris. n. *cities in Italy*. Also plurals; as *Pārīſii*, orum. m. *the city Paris in France*; *Veii*, orum. m. *a city in Tuscany*; *Āthēnæ*, arum. f. *the city Athens*; *Sūsa*, orum. n. *a city in Persia*; *Hiērōsōlŷma*, orum. n. *the city Jerusalem*; *Gādes*, ium. f. *the island Cadiz in Spain*.

E X C E P T I O N S.

I. Names of countries and towns.

1. Names of towns in *us* of the third declension are generally masculine; as, *Hydrus*, untis. m. *Pessīnus*, untis. m. *Sēllus*, untis. m.

The three following names of towns are also masculine:

Căuöpus, i. m. Tűnes, ětis. Tecmon, ōnis. m. To which add, Pöntus, i. m. *the name of a kingdom*; Sason, ōnis. m. *the name of a small island*.

2. Argos, Tűder, Gădir, names of towns, are neuter. The last two occur only in the nom. or acc. sing. Argos has only the nom. acc. and abl. sing.; but in the plural is complete and masculine; thus, Argi, orum. m. *a famous city of Achaia in Peloponnesus*.

3. These three names of towns are commonly feminine, but sometimes masculine, viz. Mărăthon, ōnis. f. v. m. Pharsălus, i. f. v. m. Ābydos, i. f. v. m.

4. Anxur is generally neuter, sometimes masculine. Anxur, ūris. n. v. m. *a town in Italy*.

2. Names of trees.

1. Ōleaster, Rhamnus, and Sentis are masculine: Ōleaster, tri. m. *a wild olive-tree*; Rhamnus, i. m. *the white bramble or buck-thorn*; Sentis, is m. *a brier or thorn*.

2. * Cŷiŷus and Rubus are generally masculine, but sometimes feminine. * Cŷiŷus, i. m. v. f. *a kind of shrub*; Rŭbus, i. m. v. f. *a bramble*.

3. Lărix, * Lŏtus, and Cupressus, are commonly feminine, but sometimes masculine. Lărix, ěis. f. v. m. *the larch-tree*; Lŏtus, i. f. v. m. *the lot-tree*; Cŭpressus, i. f. v. m. *the cypress tree*.

4. Names of trees in um or on are neuter; as, Buxum, i. n. *the bush or box tree*; Lĭguſtrum, i. n. *privet*; Gofsĭpion, i. n. *the cotton-tree*.

To which add,

Ācer, ěris. n. *a maple-tree*.

Sĭler, ěris. n. *the osier*.

Rŏhur, ōris. n. *oak*.

Sŭber, ěris. n. *the cork-tree*.

3. Names of ships and poems.

1. Proper names given to ships or poems retain their own gender; as Python, ōnis. m. Triton, ōnis. m. *names of males given to ships*. Ajax, ācis. m. Ōrestes, is. m. Hippolytus, i. m. *names of men given to tragedies*.

2. Names of poems wanting the singular number keep the gender of their termination; as, * Ādelphi, orum. m. * Bŭcchŭlica, orum. n. * Georgĭca, orum. n. * Argŏnautica, orum. n.

R U L E VI.

AS with its parts and compounds are masculine.

EX-

1. As, assis. m. a pound weight of twelve ounces, a piece of coin, an estate; or any whole to be divided into twelve equal parts.

2. Its parts; as, Sextans, tis. m. two ounces, or two twelfth parts; Quadrans, tis. m. three ounces or three 12ths, or one 4th; Triens, tis. m. four ounces, or four 12ths, or one 3d; Quincunx, ncis. m. five ounces, or five 12ths; Sēmis, issis. m. six ounces, or one half; Septunx, ncis. m. seven ounces or seven 12ths; Ees, essis. m. eight ounces, or eight 12ths; Dodrans, tis. m. nine ounces, or nine 12ths; or three 4ths; Dextans, antis. m. ten ounces, or ten 12ths; Deunx, ncis. m. eleven ounces or eleven 12ths.

Except Uncia, æ. f. an ounce or one 12th part.

3. Its compounds; as, Dēcussis, is. m. ten asses; Centussis, is. m. an hundred asses.

RULE VII.

Indeclinable nouns are neuter.

EXAMPLES.

Git. n. a kind of cockle.

Fas. n. equity.

Gummi. n. gum.

Nēfas. n. wickedness.

Pondo. n. a pound weight.

Sināpi. n. mustard-seed.

RULE

VIII.

Letters, words, or clauses, used nominally, or by way of substantive nouns, are neuter.

EXAMPLES.

1. Letters; as, a parvum, a little a; i longum, a long i.

2. Words; as, Scire tuum nihil est, Thy knowledge is nothing; Cras illud, that to-morrow; Illud amor est verbum, that amor is a verb; Lux est mōnōsyllābum, Lux is monosyllabical, i. e. a word of one syllable.

3. Clauses; as, Invēnīre vērītātem est jucundum, To discover truth is pleasant; Mōri pro patria est dulce, To die for one's country is sweet.

RULE IX.

Appellatives, or general words, often give gender to particulars of their own tribe.

EXAMPLES.

1. Bubo, though generally masculine, as ending in o, yet sometimes is used in the feminine, because the appellative avis or vōlucris is feminine. Thus, Virg. Æn. iv. 462. Sōla būbo, the solitary owl, i. e. Sōla āvis būbo, the solitary bird the owl. In like manner lāder, though commonly masculine, is sometimes used in the neuter, because the general word flūmen is neut. Lucan.

iv. 405. Tēpidum lāder, *the warm-lader*, i e. Tēpidum flūmen lāder, *the warm river lader*.

2. From this rule appears the reason why the names of months, winds, rivers, and mountains, are masculine; namely, because the appellatives *mensis*, *ventus*, *fluvius*, and *mons* are masculine.

3. In like manner, the names of countries, towns, trees, ships, and poems, are feminine; because the general words *rēgio*, *urbs*, *arbor*, *nāvis*, *fabula*, are feminine.

4. The names of some jewels, herbs, and plants too are feminine, for no other reason but because the appellatives *gemma*, *berba*, *planta* are feminine.

5. The names of letters are also often feminine, because the general word *littera* is feminine.

6. The names of males and females probably too derive their gender from the general words *mas*, *fœmina*, *vir*, *mulier*, *deus*, *dea*, *spiritus*, *nympha*, *furia*, or the like.

R U L E X.

Adjectives used substantively take the gender of the suppressed substantive.

E X A M P L E S.

1. Mōlāria. is. m. (*sup. lāpis*), *a milstone*. Ōriens, tis. m. (*sup. sol*), *the rising sun, the east*. Torrens, tis. m. (*sup. fluvius*) *a stream, a land-flood*.

2. Patria, æ. f. (*sup. terra*), *one's native country*. Rēgia, æ. (*sup. domus*), *a palace*.

3. Triste, is. n. (*sup. negotium*), *a sad thing*.

R U L E XI.

Adjectives have all the three genders.

Note 1. Some adjectives have but one termination; as, *fēlix*, *happy*; *hēbes*, *dull*; *vētus*, *old*. Some have two; as, *mollis*, *c.* *soft*; *dūrior*, *us.* *harder*. And some have three; as, *albus*, *a, um.* *white*; *ācer*, *cris*, *cre,* *sharp*.

Note 2. Some adjectives occur mostly in the masculine, some mostly in the feminine, and some mostly in the neuter. Others again are found in the common gender, and seldom or never in the neuter.

C H A P. II.

Of the PRETERITES and SUPINES of VERBS.

I. GENERAL RULES; or Rules applicable to verbs of all conjugations.

R U L E I.

Compound verbs form the preterite and supine like the simple; as,

Rědāmo, rědāmāvi, rědāmātum, *to love again*, like āmo, āmāvi, āmātum, *to love*.

There are a great many exceptions from this rule, which will be taken notice of, as they occur, in the respective conjugations to which the verbs belong.

R U L E II.

When simple verbs redouble the preterite, the compounds drop the first syllable; as,

Pello, pěpŭli, *to drive away, to beat back*; Repello, rěpŭli, *and not rěpepŭli, to drive back, to repel*.

E X C E P T I O N S.

Some few compounds retain that syllable, viz.

1. Præcurro, præcŭcurri, *to run before*—from curro, *to run*.
2. Rěpungo, rěpŭpŭgi, *to prick again*;—from pungo, *to prick*.
3. The compounds of *do, sto, disco, and posco*; as,

Addo, addīdi, *to add*.

Asto, astīti, *to stand by*.

Edisco, edīdīci, *to learn by heart*.

Dēposco, dēpōposci, *to demand*.

R U L E III.

When a compound is formed from the simple by changing *a* into *i*, the supine has *e*; as,

Perficio, perfēcī, perfectum, *to perfect*;—from Fācio, fēcī, factum, *to make*.

E X C E P T I O N S.

1. Displīceo, displīcui, displīcītum, *to displease*; from Plāceo, plācui, plācītum, *to please*.
2. Verbs in *do* and *go*; as,
Rēcīdo, rēcīdi, rēcāsum, *to fall back*;—from Cādo, cēcīdi, cāsum, *to fall*.
Ācīgo, ādēgi, actum, *to drive in*;—from Āgo, ēgi, actum, *to do or drive*.
3. The compounds of *hābeo*, *sāpio*, *sālio*, and *stātuo*; as,
Prohībeo, prohībui, prohībītum, *to forbid*;—from Hābeo, hābui, hābītum, *to have*.
Dēsīpio, dēsīpui, † dēsīpītum, *to play the fool*;—from Sāpio, sāpui, † sāpītum, *to be wise*.
Insālio, insālui & ii. insultum, *to leap upon*; — from Sālio, sālui, & ii. saltum, *to leap*.
Instīcno, instīcui, instītūtum, *to appoint*;—from Stātuo, stātui, stātūtum, *to resolve*.

R U L E IV.

Verbs having *a* in the present retain *a* in the supine.

Cāpio, cēpi, captum, *to take*. Fallo, fefelli, falsum, *to deceive*.

R U L E V.

Verbs having no preterite, always want the supine, as, polleo, glisco, vergo, ferio. *Except* Cicio,—cītum, *to rouse*.

R U L E VI.

The present of the indicative and the present of the infinitive have always the same initial letters or syllables, and differ only in the final part or termination; as,

Ambūlo, ambūlāvi, ambūlātum, ambūlāre, *to walk*. Tollo sustuli, sublātum, tollēre, *to lift up*.

II. SPECIAL RULES, or such as are restricted to verbs of a particular conjugation.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

Verbs of the first conjugation form the preterite in *āvi*, and the supine in *ātum*; as *Āmo, āmāvi, āmātum*, to love.

EXCEPTIONS.

<i>Crēpo, crēpui, crēpitum, are.</i>	}	<i>to crack or crash, to talk of, to brag.</i>
neut.		
<i>Cūbo, cūbui, cūbitum, are. neut.</i>	}	<i>to lie, to sit at table.</i>
<i>Do, dēdi, dātum, dare. act.</i>		
<i>Dōmo, dōmui, dōmitum, are. act.</i>	}	<i>to tame or subdue.</i>
<i>Frīco, Frīcui, frīctum, are. act.</i>		
<i>Jūvo, jūvi, jutum, are. act.</i>	}	<i>to rub.</i>
<i>Lābo, — — are. neut.</i>		
<i>Lāvo, lāvi, lautum, lōtum, lavātum, are. act.</i>	}	<i>to help, to delight.</i>
<i>Mīco, mīcui, — are. neut.</i>	}	<i>to totter, to fail or decay.</i>
<i>Nēco, nēcāvi, & nēcui, nēcātum, are. act. (nex.)</i>	}	<i>to wash, to bathe.</i>
<i>Nexo, — — are freq. (neclo).</i>		
<i>Plico, — — are. act.</i>	}	<i>to glitter or glance, to beat or pant.</i>
<i>Pōto, pōtavi, pōtum, & pōtātum, are. act.</i>		
<i>Sēco, sēcui, sēctum, are. act.</i>	}	<i>to slay, to kill.</i>
<i>Sōno, sōnui, sōnitum, are. neut. (onus).</i>		
<i>Sto, stēti, statum, are. neut.</i>	}	<i>to knit or tie.</i>
<i>Tōno, tōnui, tōnitum, are. neut.</i>		
<i>Vēto, vētui, vētūm, are. act.</i>	}	<i>to fold.</i>

NOTES.

1. As *crēpo*, so *con-*, *in-*, *per-*, *re-*, *crēpo*. But *discrēpo* has *discrēpāvi* rather than *discrēpui*, to disagree.

2. The compounds of *cūbo*, without *m* before *bo*, are of the first conjugation; as, *Accūbo*, to sit nigh; *Excūbo*, to watch; *Recūbo*, to lie all along. Those having *m* before *bo* are of the third; as, *Incumbo*, to lie upon; *Succumbo*, to yield. But both the former and latter retain *cūbui* and *cūbitum* in the preterite and supine.

As *do*, so all its compounds of the first conjugation, viz. *Vēnundo*, to sell; *Pessundo*, to overthrow; *Satisfundo*, to give surety; *Circundo*,

cundo, to surround. The other compounds of *do* are of the third conjugation, and take *dīdi* and *dītum*; as *Addo*, *addīdi*, *addītum*, to add; *Vendo*, *vendīdi*, *Vendītum*, to sell. But *abscondo* has *abscondīdi* oftener than *abscondīci*, *abscondītum*, to hide.

4. *Internīco* is like the simple Verb *mīlco*. But *Emīco* has *ēmīcui*, *ēmīcātum*, to shine forth; and *Dimīco*, *dīmīcāvī*, (*seldom dīmīcui*), *dīmīcātum*, to fight.

5. The compounds of *nēco* are only two, viz. *Enēco*, *āvi*, *ātum*, & *ēnēcui*, *ēnēcūtum*, to put to death. *Internēco*, *āvi*, *ātum*, & *edūtum*, to put all to the sword.

6. *Plīco*, compounded with a noun, or with the prepositions *sub* and *re*, takes *āvi*, *ātum* only; as, *Duplico*, *āvi*, *ātum*, to double; *Multiplico*, *āvi*, *ātum*, to multiply; *Supplico*, *āvi*, *ātum*, to intreat humbly; *Replico*, *āvi*, *ātum*, to unfold, to reply. But *plīco* compounded with any other preposition takes *āvi*, *ātum*, or *ui*, *tum*; as, *Applico*, to join or apply; *Implico*, to fold in, to entangle; *Complico*, to fold together; *Explico*, to unfold, to explain.

7. The compounds of *sto* take *stīti*, *stītum*, but oftener *stātum*; as, *Asto*, *astīti*, *astītum* & *astātum*, to stand by.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Verbs of the second conjugation make the preterite in *ui*, and the supine in *itum*; as, *Habeo*, *hābui*, *hābitum*, to have.

Note. The compounds of *habeo* change *ā* into *ī*; as, *Prohibeo* *prohibui*, *prohibītum*, to forbid. Except *Posthabeo*, *posthābui*, *posthābitum*, to postpone.

EXCEPTIONS.

I.

Neuter verbs want the supine; as, *Splendeo*, *splendui*, — *ēre*, to shine; *Mādeo*, *mādui*. — *ēre*, to be moist. And so *albeo*, *āreo*, *caleo*, *candeo*, *ēgeo*, *indigeo*, *flōreo*, *frondeo*, *horreo*, *nīteo*, *palleo*, *pāteo*, *rīgeo*, *sordeo*, *tēpeo*, *vīgeo*, &c.

But these neuters following retain the supine, viz.

† *Alleo*, *ālui*, *ālītum*,

to take root, to stick fast, to grow.

Cāleo, *cālui*, *cālītum*,

to be hot or warm.

Cāreo, *cārui*, *cārītum*,

to want, to be free from.

Dōleo, *dōlui*, *dōlītum*,

to grieve, to be sorry.

Jāceo, *jācui*, *jācītum*,

to lie.

Lāteo, *lātui*, *lātītum*.

to lurk or lie hid.

Līceo, *līcui*, *līcītum*,

{ to be lawful, to be prized or
valued.

Mēreo,

Měreo, mēri, mēritum,
 Nōceo, nēcui, nōcitur,
 ōleo, ōlui, ōlūtum,
 Pāreo, pārui, pārūtum,
 Plāceo, plăcui, plăcūtum,
 Tāceo, tăcui, tăcūtum,
 Vāleo, vālui, vālūtum,

to earn or gain, to deserve.
 to hurt or wrong.
 to smell of.
 to appear, to obey.
 to please.
 to be silent.
 to be strong or powerful, to be
 in health, to be worth.

N O T E S.

1. The only compound of † *āleo* in use is, *Coāleo*, *coālui*, *coālūtum*, to grow together.
2. The compounds of *lateo* and *taceo* change *ă* into *ī*, and want the supine; as, *Dēlīteo*, *dēlītui*, — *ēre*. to lie hid; *Contīceo*, *contīcui*, — *ēre*, to keep silence.
3. The compounds of *ōleo* are, *ob-*, *per-*, *red-*, *sub-*, *ōleo*, *ui*, *ītum*.
4. The compounds of *plāceo* are, *com-*, *per-*, *plāceo*; and *Displāceo*, *ui*, *ītum*, to displease.

2.

Verbs in *veo* take *vi*, *tum*; as, *Mōveo*, *mōvi*, *mōtūm*, to move; *Fōveo*, *fōvi*, *fōtūm*, to cherish; *Vōveo*, *vōvi*, *vōtūm*, to vow.

But neuters in *veo* want the supine; as, *Pāveo*, *pāvi*, — *ēre*, to be in great fear.

Algeo, *alſi*, — *ēre*. neut.
Arceo, *arui*, — *ēre*. aſt.
Ardeo, *arſi*, *arſum*. *ēre*. neut.
Āveo, — *ēre*. aſt.
Augeo, *auxi*, *auctum*, *ēre*. aſt.
Cāveo, *cāvi*, *cautum*, *ēre*. aſt.
Cenſeo, *cenſui*, *cenſum*, *ēre* aſt.
Cico, — *cītum*, *ēre*. aſt.
Denſeo, — *ēre*. neut. (*Denſus*).
Dōceo, *dōcui*, *doctum*, *ēre*. aſt.
Fāveo, *fāvi*, *fautum*, *ēre*. aſt.
Ferveo, *ferbui*, — *ēre*. neut.
Flāveo, — *ēre*. neut. (*Flavus*).
Fleo, *flēvi*, *fletum*, *ēre*. aſt.
Frīgeo, *frixi*, — *ēre*. neut. (*Frigus*).
Fulgeo, *fulſi*, — *ēre*. neut.
Glabreo, — *ēre*. neut. (*Glaber*).
Hæreo, *hæſi*, *hæſum*, *ēre*. neut.
Indulgeo, *indulſi*, *indultum*, *ēre*. aſt.

3.

to be very cold or chill.
 to keep off, to drive away.
 to burn, to be in a flame.
 to covet or desire.
 to increase.
 to be aware, to take care of.
 to judge, to vote, to be angry.
 to move or stir, to rouse, to call.
 to grow thick.
 to teach, to inform.
 to favour, to wish one well.
 to be hot, to boil, to rage.
 to be yellow.
 to weep, to lament.
 to be cold.
 to shine, to glitter.
 to be smooth or bare.
 to stick, to doubt.
 to indulge, to coddle, to grant,
 to bid, to command.

}

Jūbeo, *jūſſi*, *jūſſum*, *ēre*. aſt.

Lacteo, — — ēre. neut. (Lac).

† Lec, levi, lētum, ēre. act.

Liveo, — — ēre neut.

Lūceo, luxi, — ēre. neut. (Lux).

Lūgeo, luxi, — ēre. act.

Māneo, mansi, mansum, ēre. neut.

Misceo, miscui, mixtum, & }
mixtum, ēre. act.

Mœreo, — — ēre. neut.

Mordeo, mormordi, morsum }
ēre. act.

Mulceo, mulsi, mulsum, ēre. act.

Mulgeo, mulsi, mulsum, & }
mulsum, ēre. act.

Neo, nēvi, nētum, ēre. act.

† Nideo, — — ēre. neut.

† Niveo, nivi & nixi. — ēre. neut.

oleo, olēvi, olētum, ēre. neut.

Pendeo, pēpendi, pensum, }
ēre. neut.

† Pleo, plēvi, plētum, ēre. act.

Polleo, — — ēre. neut.

Prandeo, prandi, pransum, }
ēre. neut.

Rideo, rīsi, rīsum, n. & act.

Scāteo, — — ēre. neut.

Sēdeo, sēdi, sessum, ēre. neut.

Sīleo, sīlui, — ēre. n. & act.

Sorbeo, sorbui, sorptum, ēre. act.

Spondeo, spospondi, sponsum, }
ēre. act.

Strideo, strīdi, — ēre. neut.

Suādeo, suāsi, suāsum, ēre. act.

† Sueo, suēvi, suētum, ēre. neut.

Tēneo, tēnui, tentum, ēre. act.

Tergeo, terfi, tersum, ēre. act.

Timeo, tīmui, — ēre. act.

Tondeo, tōtondi, tonsum, ēre. act.

Torqueo, torfi, tortum, ēre. act.

Torreo, torui, tostum, ēre. act.

Turgeo, turfi, — ēre. neut.

Video, vīdi, visum, ēre. act.

to suck milk.

to anoint, to besmear.

to be black & blue, to envy or grudge

to give light, to shine.

to mourn, to lament.

to stay or tarry.

{ to mix or mingle, to put into
confusion.

to be sad, or sorrowful.

to bite or nip, to sting.

to stroke or sooth, to tame or calm.

to milk.

to spin.

to shine, to glitter.

to wink.

to grow, to burn.

to hang.

to fill.

to be able, to bear sway, to excel.

to dine.

to laugh or smile, to mock.

to bubble up as water, to abound.

to sit, to settle.

to be silent, to keep silence.

to sup or suck in, to waste.

{ to promise, to be surety, to
espouse.

{ to crash or creak, to whizz or
buzz, to hiss.

to advise, to persuade.

to accustom.

to hold.

to wipe.

to fear.

to clip or shear.

to twist or wreath, to throw.

to roast or broil, to toast or bake.

to swell, to sprout.

to see.

Conjug. 3. Of Preterites and Supines. 107

Vico, vi-vi, viētum, ēre, act. *to tie with twigs, to hoop a vessel.*
 Urgeo & Urguco, urfi, — ēre, act. *to press or push on, to urge.*

N O T E S.

1. The compounds of *arceo* have *itum* in the supine, viz. Coerceo, ui, itum, *to restrain*; Exerceo, ui, itum, *to exercise*.
2. The compounds of † *leo* are Dēleo, ēvi, ētum, *to blot out, to destroy*; and † Rēleo, ēvi, ētum, *to smear over again*.
3. The only compound of † *nīdeo* is Rēnideo, — ēre, neut. *to shine, to smile*.
4. † *Nīveo* has but one compound, viz. Connīveo, connīvi, & connixi, — ēre, neut. *to wink, to wink at*.
5. The compounds of *ōleo* are Exōleo and Obsōleo, ēvi, ētum, *to grow out of use*; inōleo, evi, ētum & itum, *to come in use*; Abōleo, ēvi, itum, *to abolish*; Adōleo, ēvi, ulum, *to grow up, to burn*.
6. As † *pleo*, so com-, de-, ex-, im-, adim-, op-, re-, sup-, p'leo.
7. The compounds of *Sēdeo* are, af-, con-, de-, dif-, in-, ob-, pos-, per-, prae-, rē-, sub-, sideo; circumsidēo or circumsidēo, uperscedēo. Of these de-, dif-, per-, prae-, re-, sub-, sideo want the supine.
8. The compounds of *tēneo* are, abf-, at-, per-, con-, cē-, dif-, ob-, re-, sus-tīneo. But the first three want the supine.
9. The compounds of *mordeo*, *pendeo*, and *tondeo*, lose the reduplication, according to Gen. Rule II.

T H I R D C O N J U G A T I O N.

Verbs of the third conjugation admit of no common rule, but form their preterites and supines very differently; and are therefore here ranged in the alphabetical order of their terminations.

I. C I O.

Fācio, fēcī, factum ēre, act. *to do, to make, to create.*
 Jācio, jēcī, jactum, ēre, act. *to throw or cast, to lay.*
 † Lācio, laxi, laclum, ēre, act. *to allure, to wheedle.*
 † pēcio, spexi, spēclum, ēre, act. *to see, to behold.*

N O T E S.

1. *Fācio* compounded with prepositions, and all the compounds of *jācio*, change ā into ī, and take ēcio, ēclum; as, Affēcīo, affēcī, affectum, *to move, to affect*; Abjēcīo, abjēcī, abjectum, *to throw away*.
2. The compounds of † *lācio* change ā into ī; those of † *specio* change ē into ī, and both take exi cēclum; as, Allicīo, allicī, allectum, *to allure*; Aspīcio, aspexi, aspectum, *to look at*. Except cūcio, cūcī, cūclum, *to draw out, to entice*.

2. DIO, GIO, PIO.

Fedio, fedi, fessum, ẽre. act.	to dig, to delve, to stab.
Fugio, fugi, fugitum, ẽre. act.	to fly or run away, to escape.
Capio, cẽpi, captum, ẽre. act.	to take or seize, to contain.
Cupio, cupiui, cupitum, ẽre. act.	to desire.
Rapio rã, ui, raptum, ẽre. act.	to snatch, to take away.
Sapio, sapiui — ẽre. neut.	to taste or relish, to be wise.

Note. The compounds of *cãpio*, *rãpio*, *sãpio*, change *ã* into *ĩ*; as, *Accipio*, *accẽpi*, *acceptum*, to receive; *Abripio*, *abripiui*, *abreptum*, to snatch away; *Dẽsipio*, *dẽsipui*, — to dote, to be a fool. Except *Antẽcãpio*, *antẽcẽpi*, *autẽcaptum*, to take before-hand.

3. RIO, TIO.

Pario, pẽperi, paritum & paritum, ẽre. act.	} to bear or bring forth.
Quatio, quassi, quassum, ẽre. act.	
	to shake.

Note. The compounds of *quatio* terminate in *cũtio*, and have *cussi*, *cussum*; as, *Dẽcũtio* *dẽcussi*, *dẽcussum*, to shake off.

4. UO.

Verbs in *uo* take *ui*, *ũtum*; as *Arguo*, *argui*, *argũtum*, to argue or prove, to bewray, to accuse; *Suo*, *sui*, *sũtum*, to sew or stitch; *Statuo*, *stãtui*, *stãtũtum*, to set or place, to resolve, to appoint; *Spuo*, *spui*, *spũtum*, to spit.

N O T E S.

1. The compounds of *stãtuo* change *ã* into *ĩ*; as, *Constituo*, *constitui*, *constitũtum*, to resolve or determine.

2. The compounds of *spuo*, viz. *con-*, *ex-*, *in-*, *re-*, *spuo*, scarce admit the supine.

E X C E P T I O N S.

Fluo, fluxi, fluxum, ẽre. neut.	to flow.
Gruo, grui, — ẽre. neut. (Grus).	to crinkle like a crane.
Luo, lui, luitam. ẽre. act.	} to pay, to wash away, to suffer punishment.
Metuo, metui, — ẽre. act. (Metus)	
Nuo, nui, — ẽre. neut.	to nod, to approve.
Pluo, plui, — ẽre. neut.	to rain.
Ruo, rui, ruĩtum, ẽre. neut.	to fall down, to rust.
Struo, struxi, structum, ẽre. act.	} to pile up or build, to put in array.

N O T E S.

N O T E S.

1. *Fluo* seems anciently to have had *fluētum* in the supine, and hence the verbal *fluctus*, us. m. *a wave or surge, a billow.*

2. As *gruo*, so its compounds, *Congruo*, to agree; *Ingruo*, to assail, to invade.

3. The compounds of *luo* have *ūtum* in the supine; as, *Abluo*, *ablui*, *ablūtum*, to wash away.

4. The compounds of † *nuo* are, *ab-*, *an-*, *in-*, *re-*, *nuo*, all like the simple.

5. The compounds of *ruo* take *ūtum* in the supine; as, *Dīruo*, *dīrui*, *dīrūtum*, to pull down: *Corruo* and *Irruo* want the supine.

5. B Q.

Verbs in *bo* give *bi*, *bītum*; as, *Bībo*, *bībi*, *bībītum*, to drink.

E X C E P T I O N S.

Lambo, *hi*, — *ēre*. act. to lick, to touch softly.

Nūbo, *nupsi*, *nuptum*, *ēre*. act. to cover or veil, to be married.

Scābo, *scābi*. — *ēre*. act. to scratch or claw.

Scribo, *scripsi*, *scriptum*, *ere*. act. to write.

6. C O.

Dīco, *dixi*, *dictum*, *ēre*. act. to say, to plead.

Dūco, *duxi*, *ductum*, *ēre*. act. to lead, to esteem, to marry.

īco, *īci*, *ictum*, *ēre*. act. to strike, or smite.

Parco, *pēperci*, *pāsum*, } (Parcus) to spare, to forgive.
& *pari*, *parcītum*, act.

Vinco, *vīci*, *viētum*, *ēre*. act. to overcome.

Note. The only compound of *parco* is *comparco* or *comperco*, *comparsi* or *compersi*, &c.

7. S C O.

Verbs in *sco* take *vi*, *tum*; as, *Cresco*, *crēvi*, *crētum*, to grow, to wax; *Noīco*, *nōvi*, *nōtum*, to know; *Quiesco*, *quiēvi*, *quiētum*, (Quies). to rest.

N O T E S.

1. As *cresco*, so *con-*, *de-*, *ex-*, *re-*, *cresco*; but *ac-*, *in-*, *per-*, *pro-*, *suc-*, *super-*, *cresco*, want the supine.

2. Two of the compounds of *nescio* form the preterite in *ītum*, viz. *Agnosco*, *agnōvi*, *agnītum*, to acknowledge; *Cognosco*, *cognōvi*, *cognītum*, to know by experience; and so *Recognosco*, to recognise.

E X C E P T I O N S.

Disco, *didici*, — *ēre*. act. to learn.

Glisco, — — *ēre*, neut. to grow, to encrease, to wax fat.

Pasco, pāvi, pāstum, ěre. act.

to feed.

Posco, pōposci, — ěre: act.

to ask or demand.

N O T E S.

1. Two of the compounds of *pasco* changing *a* into *e*, take *vi* in the preterite, without any supine; viz. *Compesco, compe-scui*. — *ěre* to keep within the same pasture, to curb, to check; *Discesco, dispescui*, — *ěre*. to drive into separate pastures, to separate.

2. Inceptive verbs want both preterite and supine; as, *Mādesco*, — *ěre*. to grow moist; *Āresco*, — *ěre*. to grow dry. But verbs of this kind sometimes assume the preterite and supine of their primitives; as, *Ardesco, arsi, arsum*; — from *Ardeo*; *Rēsipisco, rēsipui*, — *ěre*; from *Rēsipio*.

8. D O.

Verbs in *do* have *di, sum*; as *Cūdo, cūdi, cūsum*, to hammer or forge, to stamp or coin; *Scando, scandi, scansum*, to mount or climb, to scan a verse; † *Cando, candi, cansum*, to burn.

Note. The compounds of *scando* and † *cando* change *a* into *e*; as, *Ascendo, ascendi, ascensum*, to mount up; *Accendo, accendi, accensum*, to kindle.

E X C E P T I O N S.

Cādo, cēcīdi, cāsum, ěre. neut.

to fall.

Cædo, cēcīdi, cæsum, ěre. act.

to cut, to kill, to beat.

Cēdo, cessi, cessum, ěre. neut.

to yield or give place to go away.

Claudo, clausi, clausum, ěre.

Clūdo, clūsi, clūsum, ěre.

to shut, to close.

Crēdo, crēdīdi, crēditum, ěre. act.

to believe, to trust, to lend.

Dīvido, dīvisi, dīvisum, ěre. act.

to divide.

Ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, ěre & esse. act.

to eat.

Fīdo, fīdi, fissum, ěre. act.

to cleave, to slit.

Fūdo, fūdi, fūsum, ěre. act.

to pour out, to scatter or rout, to melt.

Lædo, læsi, læsum, ěre. act.

to hurt or harm.

Lūdo, lūsi, lūsum, ěre. act.

to play, to cheat or beguile.

Pādo, pandi, pāsum & pan-sum, ěre. act.

to open, to spread out.

Pēdo, pēpēdi, pēditum, ěre. neut.

to fart.

Pēdo, pēpendi, pensum, ěre. act.

to reverence or esteem, to pay or suffer

Plaudo, plausi, plausum, ěre. act.

to applaud by clapping hands, to flatter.

Rādo, rāsi, rāsum, ěre. act.

to shave, to skim along. Rōdo,

Conjug. 3. Of Preterites and Supines.

III

Rōdo, rōsi, rōsum, ěre. act.

to gnaw, to eat away.

Rūdo, rūdi, — ěre. neut.

to bray like an ass.

Scindo, scīdi, scissum, ěre. act.

to cut, to tear or rend.

Sīdo, sīdi, — ěre. neut.

to light as birds, to settle, to sink.

Strīdo, strīdi, — ěre. neut.

{ to crash or creak, to whizz or buzz, to hiss.

Tendo, tētendi, tensum & tentum, ěre. act.

{ to stretch or spread out, to go, to aim.

Trūdo, trūsi, trūsum, ěre. act.

to thrust.

Tundo, tūtūdi, tuntum, & tūsum, ěre. act.

to knock, to pound.

Vādo, vāsi, vāsum, ěre. neut.

to go.

N O T E S.

1. The compounds of *cādo* change *ā* into *ī*; and all want the supine except three; viz. *Incīdo*, *incīdi*, *incāsum*, to fall in; *Occīdo*, *occīdi*, *occāsum*, to fall down, to set, to die; *Rēcīdo*, *rēcīdi*, *rēcāsum*, to fall back, to recoil.

2. The compounds of *cædo* change *æ* into *ī*; as, *Accīdo*, *accīdi*, *accīsum*, to cut short.

3. The compounds of *claudo* drop *a*, and fall in with *clūdo*; as, *Conclūdo*, *conclūsi*, *conclūsum*, to shut up.

4. *Ēdo* is regular in its preterite and supine, but has *ēdere* or *esse* in the present of the infinitive; and as *ēdo*, so all its compounds, except *Cōmēdo*, *cōmēdi*, *cōmēsum*, & *cōmestum*, *cōmēdere*, & *cōmestelle*, to eat up.

5. The compounds of *lædo* change *æ* into *ī*; as, *Collīdo*, *collīsi*, *collīsum*, to dash together.

6. The compounds of *plaudo* are, *ap-*, *circum-* *plaudo*, *ausi*, *austum*; and *com-*, *dis-*, *ex-*, *sup-*, *plūdo*, *ōsi*, *ōsum*.

7. The compounds of *sīdo* borrow their preterite and supine from *sēdeo*; as, *consīdo*, *consēdi*, *confessum*, to settle or sit down.

8. In most of the compounds of *tendo* the supine *tentum* is more usual than *tensum*, but *extentum* and *extensum* from *extendo* are alike common. *Ostensum* from *ostendo* is more usual than *ostentum*.

9. The compounds of *tundo* take *tūdi*, *tūsum*; as, *Contundo*, *contūdi*, *contūsum*, to bruise.

9. G O, G U O.

Verbs in *go* or *guo* take *xi*, *etum*; as, *Cingo*, *cinxi*, *cinctum*, to gird, to surround; *Ungo* or *Unguo*, *unxi*, *unctum*, to anoint, to smear; *Rēgo*, *rexī*, *rectum*, to rule or govern, to set right.

Note. The compounds of *rēgo* change *ē* into *ī*; as, *Corrīgo*, *correxī*, *correctum*, to correct.

G 2

EXCEP-

EXCEPTIONS.

Āgo, ēgi, actum, ěre. act.

Angō, anxi, — ěre. act.

Clango, clanxi, — ěre. act.

Fīgo, fixi, fixum, ěre. act.

Fingo, finxi, fictum, ěre. act.

Frango, frēgi, fractum, ěre. act.

Frīgo, frixi, frixum & fric-
tum. ěre. act.

Lēgo, lēgi, lectum, ěre. act.

Mergo, merxi, mersum, ěre. act.

Ningo or Ninguo, nixi, —
ěre. neut.

Pango, panxi, pactum, ěre. act.

Pergo, perrexi, perrectum,
ěre. neut. (Rego.)

Pingo, pinxi, pinctum, ěre. act.

Pungo, pūpūgi, punctum, ěre. act.

Spargo, sparsi, sparsum, ěre. act.

Sringo, struxi, strictum, ěre.
act.

Surgo, surrexi, surrectum, ěre.
neut. (Rego.)

Tango, tēgi, tactum, ěre. act.

Tergo, terxi, tersum, ěre. act.

Vergo, — ěre. neut.

to do or drive, to live, to treat.
to stifle, to tease or vex.

{ to sound a trumpet, to cry
like an eagle.

to fix or fasten, to pierce.

to fashion, to feign, to devise.

to break or bruise, to daunt.

to fry, to parch.

to gather, to chuse, to read.

to plunge or dip.

to snow.

to drive in, to write or compose.

to go on, to proceed.

to paint.

to prick or sting.

to scatter, to sprinkle.

{ to grasp hard, to strip or
draw, to brush.

to rise.

to touch.

to wipe.

to bend, or lie toward.

NOTE S.

1. The compounds of āgo change ā into i; as, Ābīgo, ābēgi, ābaetum, to drive away. Except circum-, per-, āgo; and cōgo, (for Coāgo). Three want the supine, viz. Sātāgo, sātēgi, — ěre. to be busy; Prōdīgo, prōdēgi, — ěre. to drive forth, to lavish away; Dēgo, dēgi, — ěre. (for Deāgo), to live, to dwell. And Ambīgo, — ěre. to doubt, wants both preterite and supine.

2. The compounds of frango change a into i; as, Contringo, confrēgi, confractum, to dash in pieces.

3. The compounds of lēgo are, al-, per-, prae-, re-, sublēgo, which retain ē; and col-, de-, ē-, rēcol-, sē-, līgo, which change ē into i. Three take cxi, cētum, viz. Dīlīgo, dīlexi, dīlectum, to love; Intellīgo, intellexi, intellectum, to understand; Neglīgo, neglexi, neglectum, to neglect.

4. Pango

4. *Pango* is derived from † *Pāgo*, *pēpīgi* & *pēgi*, *paĉtum*, to drive in : and hence its compounds have *pēgi* in the preterite ; as, *Compingo*, *compēgi*, *compactum*, to tack or put together ; and so *impingo*, *oppango* or *oppingo*, *rēpango*, *suppingo* ; but *Dēpango* has *dēpanxi* & *dēpēgi*, *dēpaĉtum*, to plant or stick in the ground.

5. The compounds of *pungo* take *punxi* in the preterite ; as, *Compungo*, *compunxi*, *compunctum*, to prick or sting. Except *Rēpungo*, *rēpūpūgi* & *rēpunxi*, *rēpunctum*, to prick again.

6. The compounds of *spargo* change *a* into *e* ; as, *Conspergo*, *consperſi*, *conſperſum*, to sprinkle, to ſrew.

7. *Surgo* and *pergo* are compounds of *rēgo*, the former of *sursum* and *rēgo*, and the latter of *per* and *rēgo*, *pergo* being a contraction of *perrēgo*.

8. The compounds of *tango* change *a* into *i* ; as, *Attingo*, *attīgi*, *attaĉtum*, to touch lightly.

10. H O, J O.

<i>Trāho</i> , <i>traxi</i> , <i>traĉtum</i> , ěre. aĉt.	to draw.
<i>Vēho</i> , <i>vexi</i> , <i>veĉtum</i> , ěre. aĉt.	to carry.
<i>Mejo</i> , & <i>Mingo</i> , <i>minxi</i> , <i>mic-</i> <i>tum</i> , ěre. neut.	to make water, to piſs.

11. L O.

<i>Ālo</i> , <i>ālui</i> , <i>ālĭtum</i> & <i>altum</i> , ěre. aĉt.	to nourish.
† <i>Cello</i> , — ěre. aĉt.	to beat or ſtrike, to excel.
<i>Cōlo</i> , <i>cōlui</i> , <i>cultum</i> , ěre. aĉt.	{ to till, to inhabit, to worſhip or make court to, to praĉtiſe.
<i>Conſūlo</i> , <i>conſūlui</i> , <i>conſultum</i> , ěre. aĉt.	{ to aſk or give advice, to pro- vide for.
<i>Fallo</i> , <i>fēſilli</i> , <i>fałſum</i> , ěre. aĉt.	to deceive, to eſcape notice.
<i>Mōlo</i> , <i>mōlui</i> , <i>mōlĭtum</i> , ěre. aĉt. (<i>Mola</i>).	to grind.
<i>Pello</i> , <i>pēpūli</i> , <i>pulſum</i> , ěre.	to drive away, to beat back.
* <i>Pſallo</i> <i>pfalli</i> , — ěre. neut.	to ſing, to play a tune.
† <i>Sallo</i> <i>falli</i> , <i>fałſum</i> , ěre. aĉt.	to ſalt, to powder, to pickle.
<i>Tollo</i> , <i>fułtūli</i> , <i>fułlātum</i> , ěre. aĉt.	{ to liſt up, to take away, to bring up.
<i>Vello</i> , <i>velli</i> & <i>vulſi</i> , <i>vulſum</i> , ěre.	to pluck or pull, to tear away.
<i>Vēlo</i> , <i>vōlui</i> , — <i>velle</i> . aĉt.	to will, or to be willing.

N O T E S.

1. The compounds of *† cello* are these five following, *viz.*

Antĕcello, antĕcellui, — ěre. act.	<i>to surpass.</i>
Excello, excellui, — ěre. act.	<i>to excel.</i>
Præcello, præcellui, — ěre. act.	<i>to excel much.</i>
Percello, perculi, percussum, ěre. act.	<i>to smite.</i>
Rĕcello, — ěre. act.	<i>to thrust back.</i>

2. As *cōlo*, so all its compounds, except *Occŭlo*, *occŭlui*, *occultum*, *to hide*; which changes *ō* into *u*.

3. The only compound of *fallo* is *Rĕfello*, *rĕfelli*, — ěre, *to disprove or confute.*

4. The compounds of *tollo* want both preterite and supine, *viz.* *at-*, *ex-*, *suf-*, *tollo*.

5. The following three compounds of *vello* take *velli* rather than *vulsi* in the preterite, *viz.* *dē-*, *dī*, *per-*, *vello*.

6. The compounds of *vōlo* are *Mālo*, *mālui*, — *malic*, (*Magis*) *to will rather*; *Nōlo*, *nōlui*, — *nolle*, (*Non*), *to be unwilling.*

12. M·O.

Verbs in *mo* have *ui*, *ītum*; as, *Frĕmo*, *frĕmui*, *frĕmītum*, *to rear or bluster, to mutter or grumble*; *Gĕmo*, *gĕmui*, *gĕmītum*, *to groan or sigh, to coo.*

E X C E P T I O N S.

Cōmo, compsi, comptum, ěre. act.	<i>to comb, to trim.</i>
Ēmo, ēmi, emptum, ěre. act.	<i>to take, to buy.</i>
Prĕmo, pressi, pressum, ěre. act.	<i>to press, to crush, to curb.</i>
Sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, ěre. act.	<i>to take, to spend.</i>
Trĕmo, trĕmui, — ěre. neut.	<i>to tremble.</i>

N O T E S.

1. The compounds of *ĕmo* change *ĕ* into *ī*; as, *Exīmo*, *exēmi*, *exemptum*, *to take out*; except *Coēmo*, *coēmi*, *coēptum*, *to buy up*; and *Dēmo*, *dēpsi*, *dēptum*, *to take away*; and *Prōmo*, *prōpsi*, *prōptum*, *to draw out.*

2. The compounds of *prĕmo* change *ĕ* into *ī*; as, *Comprīmo*, *compressi*, *compressum*, *to press together.*

13. N O.

Cāno, cēcīni, cantum, ěre. act.	<i>to sing.</i>
Cerno, crēvi, crētum, ěre. act.	<i>to sift, to see, to fight, to decree.</i>
Cigno, gēnui, gēnītum, ěre. act.	<i>to beget, to bring forth.</i>
Līno, līvi, & lēvi, lītum, ěre. act.	<i>to daub, to besmear.</i>

Pūno,

Conjug. 3. Of Präterites and Supines.

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Pōno, pōsui, pōsitum, ēre. act.

to put or place, to lay aside.

Sīno, sīvi & sīi, sītum, ēre. act.

to suffer or permit.

Sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, ēre. act.

to disdain or slight, to scorn.

Sterno, strāvi, strātum, ēre. act.

to lay flat, to spread, to strew

Temno, tempfi, temptum, ēre. act.

to despise.

NOTES.

1. The compounds of *cāno* change *ā* into *ī*; as, *Accīno*, *accīnui*, *accentum*, to sing in concert. But we say, *Occīno* & *Occāno*, *Rēcīno* & *Rēcāno*, *īnui* & *ānui*, *entum* & *antum*.

2. The supine of *cerno* is almost obsolete in the simple, and the preterite *crēvi* seldom occurs, except in the rare sense of entering on an inheritance.

3. The preterite and supine of *temno* rarely occur, except in the compound *contemno*.

14. P O, Q U O.

Verbs in *po* take *psi*, *ptum*; as, *Carpo*, *carpsi*, *carptum*, to pluck or crop; *Rēpo*, *repfi*, *reptum*, to creep or crawl.

Note. The compounds of *carpo* change *a* into *e*; as, *Discerpo*, *discerpsi*, *discerptum*, to tear in pieces.

EXCEPTIONS.

Rumpo, *rūpi*, *ruptum*, ēre. act. to break.

Strēpo, *strēpui*, *strēpitum*. neut. { to make a noise, to bustle, to mutter, to rattle.

Cōquo, *coxi*, *coctum*, ēre. act. to boil or bake.

Linguo, *līqui*, — ēre. act. to leave or forsake.

Note. The compounds of *linguo* have *lictum* in the supine; as, *Rēlinquo*, *rēlīqui*, *rēlictum*, to leave or forsake.

15. R O.

Curro, *cūcurri*, *cursum*, ēre. neut. to run.

Fēro, *tūli*, *lātum*, *ferre*. act. to carry, bring, or suffer, to say.

Fūro, — — ēre. neut. to be mad.

Gēro, *gessi*, *geātum*, ēre. act. to bear, to wear, to carry on.

Quæro *quæsīvi*, *quæsītum*, ēre. act. to seek, to acquire or gain.

Sēro, *fēvi*, *sātum*, ēre. act. to sew, to plant.

Sēro, *fēvi*, *fertum*, ēre. act. to knit or wreath, to join.

Tēro, *trīvi*, *trītum*, ēre. act. to wear, to rub, to thresh.

Verro, *verri*, *versum*, ēre. act. to brush, scour, or sweep.

Uro, *uſsi*, *uſtum*, ēre. act. to burn, to gall or vex.

NOTES.

1. The compounds of *curro* are found with and without the redup-

reduplication; as, *Accurro, accurri* & *accŭcurri, accursum, to run to*; except *circum-, re-, suc-, trans-, curro*, which seldom or never redouble the preterite.

2. As *fēro*, so all its compounds, except *suffēro*, which wants both preterite and supine.

3. The compounds of *quæro* change *æ* into *ī*; as, *Acquīro, acquisīvi, acquisītum, to get, to gain*.

4. The compounds of *sēro*, *to sow or plant*, have *ītum* in the supine; as, *Alsēro, alsēvi, alsītum, to sow or plant near to*.

16. S O.

Verbs in *so* give *sīvi, sītum*; as, *Arcesso, arcessīvi, arcessītum, to send for, to accuse*; and in like manner *cāpeſso, fāceſso, lāceſso*.

E X C E P T I O N S

Depſo, depſui, depſum, ēre. act. *to knead dough, to curry leather.*
Inceſſo, inceſſi, — ēre. freq. *to assault, to molest.*
(Incedo).

Piſo, piſui & piſi, piſum, piſtum, & piſitum, — ēre. act. *to bruise, to knead, to bake.*

Viſo, viſi, — ēre. act. (Video). *to go to see, to visit.*

17. T O.

Flecto, flexi, flexum, ēre. act. *to bend or bow.*
Mēto, meſſui, meſſum, ēre. act. *to reap, mow, or cut down.*
Mitto, miſi, miſſum, ēre. act. *to send, to cast or throw.*
Necto, nexi & nexui, nectum, — ēre. act. *to knit or bind, to plot or contrive.*

Peſto, pexi & pexui, pexum, — ēre. act. *to comb or dress.*

Peto, petīvi, petītum, ēre. act. *to beg or seek, to butt or push, to go to.*

Plecto, plexi & plexui, plexum, ēre. act. *to twist or plait, to punish.*

Sisto, ſtīti, ſtātum, ēre. act. *to stop, to ſiſt.*

Siſto, — — ēre. neut. *to stand still.*

Sterto, ſtertui & ſterti, — ēre. neut. *to snort or snore.*

Verto, verti, verſum, ēre. act. *to turn.*

N O T E S.

1. The compounds of *ſiſto*, which are mostly neuter, take *ſtīti, ſtītum*; as, *Aſſiſto, aſtīti, aſtītum, to stand by*. *Abſiſto* wants the supine, and the supines of the other compounds seldom occur.

2. *Sterto* has commonly *ſtertui*, the preterite *ſterti* is scarcely to be met with, except in Ovid, *Heroid*, VIII. 21. and *Perſ*. III. 3.

18. VO, XO.

Ferveo , fervi, —ēre. neut.	to be hot, to boil, to rage.
Solvo, solvi, solūtum, ēre. act.	to loose or free, to melt, to pay.
Vivo, vixi, victum, ēre. neut.	to live.
Volvo, volvi, vōlūtum, ēre. act.	to roll.
Texo, texui, textum, ēre. act.	to weave, to knit.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Verbs of the fourth conjugation form the preterite in *ivi*, and the supine in *itum*; as, Audio, *ivi*, *itum*, to hear.

EXCEPTIONS.

Aio, ——— def.	I say.
Amicio, amīcui & amixi, amictum, ire. act.	to clothe or dress.
Cæcūtio, cæcūtīvi, — ire. neut. (Cæcus).	to be dim-sighted.
Cambio, campsi, campsum, ire. act.	to exchange, to barter.
Dēmentio, dēmentīvi, — ire. neut. (Mens).	to be mad or stupid.
Eo, īvi, itum, ire. neut.	to go.
Farcio, farsi, fartum, ire. act.	to stuff, to fatten or cram.
Ferio, — — ire. neut.	to butt or push, to strike.
Fērōcio, fērōcīvi, — ire. neut. (Fera).	to be fierce.
Fulcio, fulsi, fultum, ire. act.	to prop, to support.
Gestio, gestīvi, — ire. neut. (Gero).	to shew joy by gesture.
Glōcio, glōcīvi, — ire. neut.	to cluck as a hen for her chicks.
Haurio, hausi, haustum & haustum, ire. act.	to draw, to drink up.
īneptio, īneptīvi, — ire. neut. (Apto).	to trifle, to play the fool.
† Pario, parīvi, — ire. act.	to bear or bring forth.
† Pērio, — — ire. act.	to try or essay, to learn.
Queo, quīvi, quītum, ire. neut.	to be able.
† Raucio, rausi, rausum, ire. neut. (Raucus).	to be hoarse.
Sālio, sālui & sālii, saltum, ire. neut.	to leap, dance, or skip.
Sancio, sanki & sancīvi, sanctum & sancitum, ire. act.	to confirm, to enact, to ordain.
Sarcio, farci, fartum, ire. act.	to patch, to stitch, to mend.

Sentio,

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Sentio, sensi, sensum, ire. act.	to think, to perceive, to feel.
Sēpēlio, sēpēlivi, sēpultum, ire. act.	to bury.
Sēpio sepī, septum ire. act. (sepes).	to hedge or inclose.
Singultio, singultivi, singultum, } ire. neut. (singultus).	to yex or sob.
Vēneo, venii, — ire. n. p. (Venum)	to be sold.
Venio, vēni, ventum, ire. neut.	to come.
Vincio, vixi, victum, ire. act.	to bind.

N O T E S.

1. *Ec* and all its compounds have the penult of the supine short, except *ambio*, which alone changes *e* into *i*; thus, *Ambio*, *ivi*, *itum*, to go about, to court, to caress. Hence the participle *ambitus*, *a*, *um*, has the penult long; but the substantive *ambitus*, *us*, *m*. makes that syllable short.

The compounds of *farcio* change *a* into *e*; as, *Confercio*, *conferū*, *confertum*, to fill, stuff, or cram. But we say, *Effercio* or *effarcio*, *infercio* or *infarcio*.

3. The compounds of † *pārio* are only two, viz. *Āpērio*, *āpēruī*, *āpertum*, to open, to discover; and *ōpērio*, *ōpēruī*, *ōpertum*, to shut up, to cover, to hide.

4. The compounds of † *pērio* are likewise two, viz. *Compērio*, *compēri*, *compertum*, to find by trial, to know for certain; and *Rēpērio*, *rēpēri*, *rēpertum*, to find by chance, to discover.

5. *Queo* and its compound *nēqueo* shorten the penult of the supine.

6. The compounds of *sālio* have commonly *sālui*, sometimes, *sālii*, and anciently *sālivi*, in the preterite, and *sultum* in the supine; as, *Transilio*, *transilui*, *transilii*, & *transilivi*, *transultum*, to leap over. But the supines *absultum*, *circumsultum*, *prōsultum*, *subsultum*, are scarcely in use.

7. Desiderative or meditative verbs want the preterite, and consequently the supine; as, *Cœnātūrio*, — ire. to desire to sup; *Scriptūrio*, — ire. to have an itch for writing. Except *ēsūrio*, *ēsūrvi*, *ēsūrītum*, to be hungry; *Nuptūrio*, *nuptūrivi*, *nuptūrītum*, to desire to be married; *Partūrio*, *partūrivi*, *partūrītum*, to travail birth. But the supines of the last two are scarcely in use.

Of the Preterites of Deponent and Common Verbs.

THE preterite of a deponent or common verb is made up of the participle perfect formed from the imaginary supine of the active voice supposed, and the verb *sum*, *fui*. Thus, in the first conjugation, the deponent verb *Lætor*, *lætātus sum* v. *fui*,

to be glad, is formed from the supposed verb *Læto*, *lætāvi*, *lætātum*, viz. the preterite *lætātus sum* v. *fui*, is made up of *lætatus*, the participle perfect formed from the imaginary supine *lætatum*, and the verb *sum* v. *fui*. In the second conjugation, *Vēreor*, *vērītus sum* v. *fui*, to reverence, to fear, comes regularly from the supposed *Vēreor*, *vērui*, *vērītum*. In the third, *Fungor*, *functus sum* v. *fui*, to discharge an office or duty, is formed from the supposed *Fungo*, *funxi*, *functum*. In the fourth, *Pōtior*, *pōtītus sum* v. *fui*, to get, to enjoy, to master or conquer, comes from the supposed *Pōtio*, *pōtīvi*, *pōtītum*.

EXCEPTIONS in the second conjugation.

<i>Fāteor</i> , <i>fassus sum</i> v. <i>fui</i> , <i>fātēri</i> .	to own or confess.
<i>Mēdeor</i> , — <i>mēdēri</i> .	to heal, to cure.
<i>Mīserēor</i> , <i>mīserus</i> , <i>mīserēri</i> (<i>Miser</i>).	to pity.
<i>Rēor</i> , <i>rātus</i> , <i>rēri</i> .	to suppose, to judge or think.

Note. The compounds of *fāteor* change *ā* into *ī*; as, *Confīteor*, *confessus*, *confītēri*, to confess; *Prōfīteor*, *prōfessus*, *prōfītēri*, to declare openly, to profess. But *diffīteor* wants the preterite; thus, *Diffīteor*, — *diffītēri*, to deny or not own.

EXCEPTIONS in the third conjugation.

† <i>Apīscor</i> , <i>aptus</i> , <i>āpīsci</i> .	to get, to obtain.
<i>Commīnīscor</i> , <i>commentus</i> , <i>commīnīsci</i> . (<i>Memini</i>).	to devise.
<i>Dēfētīscor</i> , — <i>dēfētīsci</i> . (<i>Fatisco</i>)	to be weary or faint.
<i>Dīvertor</i> , — <i>dīverti</i> . (<i>Verto</i>).	to turn aside, to take lodging.
<i>Expergīscor</i> , <i>experrectus</i> , <i>expergīsci</i> . (<i>Rego</i>).	to awake.
<i>Fruor</i> , <i>frūitus</i> & <i>fructus</i> , <i>frui</i> .	to enjoy, to reap the profit of.
<i>Grādior</i> , <i>gressus</i> , <i>grādi</i> .	to go, to step, to march.
<i>īrascor</i> , — <i>īrasci</i> . (<i>Ira</i>).	to be angry.
<i>Lābor</i> , <i>lāpius</i> , <i>lābi</i> .	to slip or slide, to fall.
⊕ <i>Līquor</i> , — <i>līqui</i> . (<i>Liqueo</i>).	to be melted.
<i>Lōquor</i> , <i>lōquūtus</i> & <i>lēcūtus</i> , <i>loqui</i>	to speak.
<i>Mōrior</i> , <i>mortuus</i> , <i>mōri</i> . (<i>Mors</i>).	to die.
<i>Nancīscor</i> , <i>nāctus</i> , <i>nancīsci</i> .	to find, to get or obtain.
<i>Nāscor</i> , <i>natus</i> , <i>nāsci</i> .	to be born, to spring or arise.
<i>Nītor</i> , <i>nīsus</i> & <i>nixus</i> , <i>nīti</i> .	{ to endeavour, to strive, to lean upon.
<i>Obliuīscor</i> , <i>oblītus</i> , <i>obliuīsci</i> . † (<i>Livisco</i>).	to forget.

ŏrior, ortus, ŏriri.	to rise, to spring from.
Pāciscor, pactus, pācisci.	to make a bargain.
Pātiŏr, passus, pāti.	to suffer, to endure.
Prævertor, — præverti. (Verto).	to get before, to prevent.
Prŏficiscor, prŏfectus, prŏfici- } cisci. (Facio).	to go a journey, to march.
Quŕror, questus, quŕri.	to complain, to moan or chirp.
Rĕmīniscor, — rĕmīnisci, } (Memini).	to remember, to call to mind.
Ringor, — ringi,	{ to grin or wry the mouth, to fret.
Sĕquor, sĕquūtus, & sĕcūtus, sĕqui	to follow.
Vescor, — vesci.	to eat or feed, to live upon.
Ulciscor, ultus, ulcisci.	to revenge.
Ūtor, ūsus, ūti.	to use.

N O T E S.

1. The compounds of † *Āpiscor* change *ă* into *ĭ*; as, *Ādīpiscor*, *ădeptus*, *ădīpisci*, to get, to obtain; *Indīpiscor*, *indeptus*, *indīpisci*, to obtain.
2. The compounds of *grădior* change *ă* into *ĕ*; as, *Aggrĕdior*, *aggressus*, *aggrĕdi*, to go to, to accost, to attack. The participle perfect was anciently *grassus*, and hence the frequentative *Grassor*, *grassātus*, *grassāri*, to go on forcibly, to assail or attack.
3. *Mŏrior* was anciently of the fourth conjugation, and hence the infinitive *mŏriri* in Plaut. *asin.* i. 1. 108. and Ovid. *Met.* xiv. 2. 14. and *ĕmŏriri*, Terent. *Eun.* iii. 1. 42.
4. *Nanciscor*, instead of *naĕtus*, has sometimes *nancŕtus*, from † *nancio*.
5. *Con*, in *ob*-, *rĕ*-, *nīto*-, have *xus* oftener than *sus*, *Amītor* takes either of them indifferently, *Ēnītor* takes *ĕnixus* when speaking of birth, and *enīsus* in any other signification.
6. *ŏrior* was originally of the fourth conjugation, and hence *ŏriri*, the only infinitive in use; and likewise *ŏrĕretur*, *ădŏrĕretur*, *exŏrĕretur* in the imperfect of the subjunctive.
7. *Mŏrior*, *naŕcor*, *ŏrior*, form the participle future in *itŭrus*; thus, *mŏritŭrus*, *naŕcītŭrus*, *ŏrītŭrus*.
8. The only compound of *pāciscor* is *Dĕpāciscor* or *Dĕpĕciscor*, *dĕpactus*, *dĕpaciŕci*, or *dĕpĕciŕci*, to bargain, to covenant or agree.
9. The only compound of *pātiŏr* is *Perpĕtiŏr*, *perpeŕŕus*, *perpĕti*, to suffer, to undergo with courage.

EXCEPTIONS in the fourth conjugation.

Mētor, mētor, mētor. *to measure.*

Ordior, orsus, ordi. *to begin.*

† Pērior, — pērior. *to try or essay, to learn.*

Note. The compounds of † pērior are two, viz. Expērior, expertus, expērior, *to attempt, to try, to prove*; and Oppērior, oppertus, oppērior, *to wait, tarry, or look for.*

C H A P. III.

Of the QUANTITY OF SYLLABLES.

THE Latin letters are twenty-five, whereof six, viz. a, e, i, o, u, y, are vowels; the other nineteen are consonants. But k, y, and z, are found only in words of Greek extraction.

Of the consonants, two, viz. x and z, are called *double*; the remaining seventeen are called *single*.

The single consonants are divided into *mutes* and *semi-vowels*.

The mutes are nine, viz. b, c, d, g, j, k, p, q, t; the semi-vowels are eight, namely, f, h, l, m, n, r, s, v; and four of these, viz. l, m, n, r, are called *liquids*.

In the rules ascertaining the quantity of syllables h is not esteemed a letter, but purely a mark of aspiration.

Syllables are divided into short, marked thus (¯); long, marked thus (¯); and common or doubtful, which are sometimes short, sometimes long, and these have no mark.

A syllable is called *first*, *middle*, or *final*, according as it stands in the beginning, in the middle, or in the end of a word.

The syllable preceding the last or final syllable is called the *penult*, and the syllable preceding the penult gets the name of the *antepenult*.

The quantity of a syllable is either natural, arising from the nature of the vowel, as *re* in *resisto* short, *de* in *depello* long; or the quantity of a syllable is accidental, which departs from the natural, on account of some adventitious cause; as *re* in *resisti* is long, because followed by two consonants; and *de* in *deamo* is short, because followed by a vowel.

The quantity of a syllable is known either by rule or by authority, that is, by examples brought from the poets; and to this last method we have recourse when the rules fail, which are not so complete as to determine the quantity of every syllable in all words.

The

The rules are either general, extending to any syllable ; or special, restricted to some certain syllable.

GENERAL RULES.

1. A vowel before a vowel in Latin words is short.

As, *Dēus creāvit omnia. Also, mīhi, nīhil* ; for *b* is not esteemed a letter.

2. From the above rule there are several exceptions ; *namely*.

1. *Fi* in the verb *Fio* is long, when *r* is not in the word ; *as* *Fiebam, Fiam* ; but short when *r* is in the word ; *as* *Fierem, Fieri*.

2. The genitive and dative singular of the fifth declension make *e* in the penult long, when *e* has *i* both before and after it ; *as*, *diēi, speciēi*.

3. The penult of the genitive singular in *iūs* is long in prose, but common in verse ; *as*, *unius, illius*. But the penult of the genitive *alius* is always long, and of *alterius* always short.

4. *O* in *ob* is common.

5. The penult in *Pompēi, Cāi*, and the like vocatives, is long.

6. *Di* in *Diana* is common.

7. The first in *āer, dīus*, and *ēheu* is long ; *as* also the penult in *aulāi, terrāi, pictāi*, and the like old genitives of the first declension.

3. The quantity of a vowel before a vowel in Greek words is uncertain, being short in some words and long in others.

Short, *as*, *Danāe, idēa, Sophīa, Simoōis, Hŷades*.

Long, *as*, *Lycāon, Cytherēa, Sperchiūs, Achelōus, Enŷo*.

4. A vowel before two consonants, whereof one or both are in the same word, is long by position.

As, *arma, pērdidit, ērrabāt, silva, in māgna*.

A vowel too is long by position, when it is followed by a double consonant in the same word ; *as*, *āxis, gāza*.

Grammarians generally esteem *j* a double consonant, when placed betwixt two vowels ; *as*, *mājor, rējicio*. But this does not take place in the compounds of *jugum* ; *as*, *bījugus, quadrijugus*, where *i* is short.

If a word end in a short vowel, and the next word begin

with two consonants, the final vowel is sometimes, though rarely, made long by position ; as,

Virg. *Ferte citi flammās, date telā, scāndite muros.*

5. If a vowel naturally short end a syllable, and be followed by a mute, and the mute by a liquid, both in the next syllable, the short vowel is rendered common in verse, but continues short in prose.

As, *a* in *agris*, *y* in *Cyclopes*, *e* in *pharetra*, *u* in *volucris*, *o* in *Progne*.

But if the vowel be naturally long, it continues so, and cannot be made short ; as, *ācris*, *mātris*, *sālūbris*, *ambulācrum*.

6. A syllable formed by contracting two or more into one is naturally long.

As, *cōgo* for *coago*, *tibicen* for *tibiicen*, *īt* for *iit*, *sīs* for *si-vis*, *sōdes* for *si audes*, *nōlo* for *non volo*, *māla* for *magis volo*.

7. A diphthong, both in Greek and Latin words is naturally long.

As, *Æneas*, *Eubœa*, *Cæsar*, *scœnus*, *aurum*, *hœus*, *omneis*.

EXCEPTION.

The Latin preposition *præ* before a vowel in compound words is generally short, as, *præeo*, *præustus*.

SPECIAL RULES.

These respect either the first, middle, or final syllables.

Of first and middle syllables.

8. Derivatives retain the quantity of their primitives ; as,

<i>Derivatives.</i>	<i>Primitives.</i>	<i>Derivatives.</i>	<i>Primitives.</i>
<i>Amicus,</i>	<i>Amo.</i>	<i>Māternus,</i>	<i>Māter.</i>
<i>Pavidus,</i>	<i>Paveo.</i>	<i>Nātivus,</i>	<i>Nātus.</i>
<i>Avitus,</i>	<i>Avus.</i>	<i>Fīnitimus,</i>	<i>Fīnis.</i>

And thus, *lēgebam*, *lēgam*, *lēgerem*, &c. from *lēgo*; and *lēgeram*, *lēgerim*, *lēgissē*, *lēgero*, *lēgisse*, from *lēgi*.

EXCEPTIONS.

Long from Short.

Rēgula,
Sēcius,
Hūmanus,
Mōbilis,
Jūmentum,
Sēpio,

Rēgo.
Sēcus.
Hōmo.
Mōveo.
Jūvo.
Sōpor.

Fōmes,
Dēni,
Jūgerum,
Mācero,
Tēgula,

Fōveo.
Dēcem.
Jūgum.
Māceo.
Tēgo.

*And a few others.**Short from Long.*

Vādum,
Quāfillus,
Dīcax,
Moleīlus,

Vādo.
Quālus.
Dīco.
Mōles.

Nōta,
ōdium,
Sāgax,

Nōtus.
ēdi.
Sāgus.

And some others.

9. Compounds keep the quantity of their simples; as

Compounds.
Impōtens,
Imprōbus,
Perlēge,
Incīdo,
Irrītus,

Simples.
Pōtens.
Prōbus.
Lēgo.
Cādo.
Rātus.

Compounds.
Perjūrus,
Consōlor,
Perlēgi,
Incīdo,
Inīquus,

Simples.
Jūro.
Sōlor.
Lēgi.
Cædo.
Æquus.

EXCEPTIONS.

Compounds.
Nihīlum,
Pejēro,
Dejēro,
Ejēro,
Veridīcus,
Fatidīcus,
Causidīcus,
and the like.

Simples.
Hīlum.
Jūro.
Dīco.

Compounds.
Cognītus,
Agnītus,
Innūbus,
Pronūbus,
Connūbium,
Imbēcillus,
Ambītius, a, um,

Simples.
Nōtum.
Nūbo.
Bāculus.
ītum.

10. A preposition in composition retains its natural quantity: as,

Āb,
Antē,
ōb,
Pēr,
Prætēr,
Sūpēr,
Āboleo.
Antēfero.
ōbedio.
Pērīmo.
Frætērea.
Sūpēresse.

Ā,
Dē,
ē,
Contrā,
Suprā,
Præ,
Āmitto.
Dēduco.
ēverto.
Contrādico.
Suprāpositus.
Prælego.

But

But a preposition naturally short, may, in composition, become long by position, and a long vowel may be rendered short, if another vowel follow, *as,*

Ād,	Ādmitto.		Dē,	Dēosculor.
Pēr,	Pērcello.		Prō,	Prōhibeo.

11. The preposition *pro* in Greek words is short, but long in Latin.

Greek ; as, Prōpheta, Prōlogus.

Latin ; as, Prōdo, Prōmitto.

EXCEPTIONS.

Pro, in the following Latin words, is short.

Prōfundus.		Prōneptis.		Prōfanus.
Prōfugio.		Prōfestus.		Prōfecto.
Prōfugus.		Prōfari.		Prōcella.
Prōnepos.		Prōfiteor.		Prōtervus.

Pro in *prōpago*, *stock* or *lineage*, is short; but long in *prōpago*, *the slip or shoot of a vine.*

Pro is common in the words following.

Propago, a verb.		Propulso.
Propino.		Procuſo.
Profundo.		Proserpina.
Propello.		

12. The inseparable prepositions *se* and *di* are long; but *re* is short; *as,*

Sēparo.		Dīduco,		Rēmitto.
Sēmotus.		Dīvello,		Rēpello.

EXCEPTIONS.

Di is short in *dīrimo* and *dīsertus*.

Re in *rēfert* impersonal is long, the composition being *res fert*; but short in *rēfert* personal. An example of both occur in the following lines from Ovid.

*Quid tamen hoc rēfert, si se pro classe Pelasga
arma tulisse rēfert.*—

The poets frequently lengthen *re* by redoubling the subsequent consonant; *as, rēlligio, rēppulit, rēpperit.*

13. *I* or *o* terminating the prior component part of a word, whether Latin or Greek, is short; *as*,

Latin.	Greek.	Latin.	Greek.
Omnipotens.	Architectus.	Bardocucullus.	Argonauta.
Agricola.	Iphigenia.	Sacrosanctus.	Archophylax.
Vaticinor.	Dimitter.	Hodie.	Bibliotheca.
Significo.	Trimeter.	Duodecim.	Philosophus.

14. From the above rule are various exceptions. For, *I* terminating the prior component part of a word, is long.

1. When *i* varies with the cases; *as*, Quīdam, quīvis, quīlibet, quīcunque, quantīvis, quantūcunque, tantīdem, unīcuique, eīdem, reīpublicæ, qualīcunque.

2. When the word may be divided, and the sense the same; *as*, Ludimagister, parvipendo, lucrifacio, ēquis, or ludi magister, parvi pendo, &c.

3. When the word is contracted by *crasis* or *syncope*; *as*, tībīcen for tibiīcen, bīgæ, trīgæ, quadrīgæ, for bijugæ, trijugæ, quadrijugæ; ilīcet for ire licet, scīlicet for scire licet.

4. *Idem* in the masculine gender; alīo *bi* in ubīque, ibīdem; but *bi* in ubīvis and ubicunque is common.

5. The compounds of *dies*; *as*, bīdium, trīdium, merīdies, prīdie, postrīdie. But *ti* in quotidie and quotidianus is sometimes short, though oftener long.

O terminating the prior component part of a word is long.

1. In Latin words compounded with *intro*, *retro*, *contra*, and *quando*; *as*, Intrōduco, retrōcedo, contrōversā, quandōque, quandūcunque. But *do* in quandōquidem is short. To which add, alīoqui or alīoquin, cæterōquin, utrōbique.

2. In Greek words written with *omega*; *as*, Geōmetra, mīnōtaurus, lapōgus.

Note. When *a* terminates the prior component part of a word, it is generally long; but *e*, *u*, and *y*, are usually short.

A; *as*, Quāre, quāpropter, quātenus, quācunque; also, Trādo, trāduco, trāno. Except eādē not of the ablative.

E; *as*, Nēfas, nēque, nēqueo, trēdecim, trēcenti, ēquidem; Valēdico, malēfacio, tepēfacio, patēfacio; Hujuscēmōdi, ejuscēmōdi. Except Sēdecim, sēmōdius, nēquis, nēquam, nēquitia, nēquando, nēmo, mēmēt, mēcum, tēcum, sēcum; Venēficus, vidēlicet.

U; *as*, Dūcenti, dūpondium, quadrūpes, centūplum; Trojūgena, cornūpeta. Except Jūdico.

T; *as*, Polýdorus, Polýdamus, Polýphēmus, dorýphorus.

15. Preterites of two syllables make the first long.

As, Venio, vēni; Video, vīdi; Vinco, vīci.

E X C E P T I O N S.

Bibo, bībi.

Scindo, scīdi.

Findo, fīdi.

Fero, tūli.

Do, dēdi.

Sto, stēti.

16. Preterites redoubling the first syllable make the first two syllables short; *as,*

Cado, cēcīdi.

Tango, tētīgi.

Pello, pēpūli.

Pario, pēpēri.

Disco, dīdīci.

Tundo, tūtūdi.

E X C E P T I O N S.

Cædo, cēcīdi; Pædo, pēpēdi.

The second syllable becomes long by position, when the vowel is followed by two consonants; *as,*

Fallo, fēfēlli; Tendo, tētēndi; Mordeo, mōmōrdi.

17. Supines of two syllables make the first long; *as,*

Cado, cāsum; Video, vīsum; Moveo, mōtum.

E X C E P T I O N S.

Sero, sātum.

Cieo, cītum.

Lino, lītum.

Sino, sītum.

Sto, stātum & stātum.

Eo, ĭtum.

Do, dātum.

Ruo, ruītum.

Queo, quītum.

Reor, rātum.

18. The first syllable in preterites and supines of more than two syllables takes the quantity of the present; *as,*

Voco, vōcavi, vōcatum; Clamo, clāmavi, clāmatum.

E X C E P T I O N S.

Pōno, pōsui, pōsitum.

Gīgno, gānui, gēnitum.

Pōssum, pōtui.

Sōlvo, sōlvi, sōlutum.

Vōlvo, vōlvi, vōlutum.

19. The penult of supines of more syllables than two, in *atum*, *etum*, and *utum*, is long; as also of those in *itum* from a preterite in *ivi*; *as,*

1. Amo. amātum; deleo, delētum; Minuo, minūtum.

2. Cupivi, cupītum; Petivi, petītum; Polivi, polītum.

3. But the penult of a supine in *itum* from any other preterite than *ivi* is short; *as* Cubui, cubitum; monui, monitum; Aboleui, abolitum; Eibi, bibitum; Credidi, creditum, &c.

20. The penult of participles in *rus* is always long.
As, Amatūrus, habitūrus, victūrus, ausūrus.

Of the Crements of Nouns.

If a noun in any oblique case exceed the nominative in number of syllables, it is then said to increase, or to have a crement.

If the genitive exceed the nominative by one syllable, the penult of the genitive is the crement, and runs through all the other cases.

Thus from the nominative *rex* the crement is *re* in *regis, regum, regem, rege, reges, regum*; and *regibus* in the dative and ablative plural has two crements, the first *re*, the second *gi*. The final syllable is never esteemed a crement.

In like manner, *sermo* gives *mo* for the first crement in all the oblique cases, and *ni* is the second crement in the dative and ablative plural.

Iter, supellex, also *anceps*, and the other compounds of *caput* in *ps*, give two crements in the genitive singular, and three in the dative and ablative plural.

Of crements that take rise in the genitive singular, or in the singular number.

Crements of the 1st, 4th, and 5th declensions.

21. Nouns of the 1st, 4th, and 5th declensions, have no crement in the singular number, unless when a vowel follows a vowel.

Thus, in the first *Aulāi, piscāi*; in the 4th, *Anūis, anūi*; in the 5th, *Rēi, speciēi*; and the respective quantity of these is assigned in Rule 1. and 2.

Crements of the second declension.

22. Crements of the second declension are short.

As, Tener, tenēri; Vir, vīri; Satur, satūri.
Except, Iber, ibēri; and its compound Celtiber, celtibēri.
 For the crement of the genitive in *ius*, see Rule 2.

Crements

Crements of the third declension.

A.

22. A noun in *a* of the third declension shortens *ātis* in the genitive.

As, Dogma, dogmātis; Poēma, Poēmātis.

O.

24. A noun in *o* shortens *īnis*, but lengthens *ēnis* and *īnis*.

īnis; as, Cardo, cardīnis; Virgo, virgīnis.

ēnis and ōnis; as, Anio, Aniēnis; Cicero, Cicerōnis.

Gentiles in *o* generally shorten the clement; *as, Macedo, Macedōnis; Saxo, Saxōnis; to which add these plurals, Lingōnes, Senōnes, Teutōnes, or Teutōni, Vangjōnes, Vascōnes, &c.* Some few lengthen the clement; *as, Sueffiōnes, Burgundiōnes, Eburōnes.* In Brittones *o* is doubtful, for Juvenal reads *Brittōnes*, Martial *Brittōnes*.

Note. Greek nouns in *on* sometimes drop *n* in the nominative, but their clement retains the quantity assigned to nouns in *on* in Rule 28. following; *as, Agamemnon or Agamemno, Agamemnōnis; Demipho or Dephipho, Demiphōnis.*

I, C.

25. Nouns in *i* shorten *ītis*. But nouns in *ec* lengthen *ēcis*.

1. Nouns in *i*; *as, Hydromeli, hydromelītis.*

2. Nouns in *ec*; *as, Halec, halēcis; Melchisedec, Melchisedēcis.*

D.

26. Nouns in *d* have their clement short.

As, David, Davīdis; Bogud, Bogūdis.

Note. Church-poets frequently lengthen the penult in Davīdis.

L.

27. Masculines in *al* shorten *ālis*; neuters in *al* lengthen *ālis*; nouns in *el* lengthen *ēlis*; *sol* gives *sōlis* long; nouns in *il* and *ul* make the clement short.

1. Masculines in *al*; *as, Sal, sālis; Hannibal, Hannibālis.*

2. Neuters in *ai*; *as, Animal, animālis.*

3. Nouns

3. Nouns in *el*; *as*, Michael, Michaēlis; Daniel, Daniēlis. And Sol, *the sun*, gives sōlis.

4. Nouns in *il* and *ul*; *as*, Vigil, vigīlis; Consul, Confūlis.

N.

28. Nouns in *on* admit of no certain rule; nouns in *en* shorten *inis*; other nouns in *n* make the ccrement long.

1. Of nouns in *on* some lengthen the ccrement; *as*, Helicon, Hēlicōnis; Chiron, Chirōnis; Demiphon, Demiphōnis. Some shorten the ccrement; *as*, Aḡæon, Aḡæōnis; Memnon, Memnōnis; Agamemnon, Agamemnōnis.

2. Nouns in *en* shorten *inis*; *as*, Tibicen, tibicīnis; Flumen, flumīnis; Carmen, carmīnis.

3. Other nouns in *n* make the ccrement long, namely, *an*, ānis; *as*, Titan, Titānis: *en*, ēnis; *as*, Siren, Sirēnis: *in*, īnis; *as*, Delphin, delphīnis: *yn*, ūnis; *as*, Phorcyn, Phorcūnis.

R.

29. Nouns in *ar* and *or* make their ccrement long; but nouns in *er*, *ur*, and *yr*, give a short ccrement.

1. Nouns in *ar*; *as*, Calcar, calcāris.

Except, 1. Bacchar, bacchāris; Jubar, jubāris; Neḡar, neḡtāris. 2. Par, pārīis; with its compounds, Impar, impārīis; Dispar, dispārīis, &c. 3. Masculines in *ar*; *as*, Cæsar, Cæsāris; Hamilcar, Hamilcāris; Lar, lāris; but Nar gives Nāris long, *the name of a river*.

2. Nouns in *or*; *as*, Amor, amōris; Timor, Timōris.

Except, 1. Neuters; *as*, Marmor, marmōris; æquor, æquōris. 2. Greek nouns; *as*, Hec̃tor, Hec̃tōris; Rhetor, rhetōris. 3. Arbor, arbōris; Memor, memōris.

3. Nouns in *er*; *as*, Aer, aēris; Æther, æthēris; Mulier, muliēris; Cadaver, cadavēris; Iter, itīnēris; † Verber, verberis.

Except, 1. Greek nouns in *ter*; *as*, Crater, cratēris; Character, charactēris. 2. Ver, vēris; Recimer, recimēris; Byzer, Byzēris; Ser, Sēris; Iber, Ibēris; or Ibēri.

4. Nouns in *ur*; *as*, Vultur, vultūris; Murmur, murmuris.

Except Fur, fūris.

5. Nouns in *yr*; *as*, Martyr, Martŷris.

A S.

30. Latin nouns in *as* lengthen *ātis*; Greek nouns in *as* shorten *ādis*, *ālis*, and *ānis*.

1. Latin nouns; *as*, *Pietas*, *pietātis*; *Mecænas*, *Mecænātis*.
Except *Anas*, *anātis*: shorten also *Mās*, *māris*; *Vas*, *vādīs*.
 But *Vas*, *vāsis* is long.

2. Greek nouns; *as*, *Pallas*, *Pallādis*; *Artocreas*, *artocreātis*; *Melas*, *Melānis*, *the name of a river*.

E S.

31. Nouns in *es* give a short ccrement.

As, *Miles*, *milītis*; *Seges*, *segētis*; *Obses*, *obsīdis*; *Ceres*, *Cerērīs*; *Pes*, *pēdis*.

Except, 1. *Locuples*, *locuplētis*; *Quies*, *quiētis*; *Manfues*, *manfuētis*; *Heres*, *herēdis*; *Mercēs*, *mercēdis*. 2. Greek nouns giving *etis* in the genitive; *as*, *Lebes*, *lebētis*; *Thales*, *Thalētis*.

I S.

32. Nouns in *is* make the ccrement short.

As, *Lapis*, *lapīdis*; *Phyllis*, *Phyllīdis*; *Cinis*, *cinērīs*; *Sanguis*, *sanguīnis*.

E X C E P T I O N S.

1. *Glis*, *glīris*, *a dormouse*.

4. Latin nouns that form the genitive in *itis*; *as*, *Dis*, *dītis*; *Lis*, *lītis*; *Quiris*, *Quirītis*; *Samnis*, *Samnītis*. But the Greek noun *Charis* shortens *charītis*.

3. *Psophis*, *Psophīdis*; *Crenis*, *Crenūdis*; *Nefis*, *Nesīdis*.

4. Greek nouns whose nominative ends in *is* or *in*; *as*, *Salamis* or *Salamin*, *Salamīnis*.

O S.

33. Nouns in *os* lengthen the ccrement.

As, *Nepos*, *nepōtis*; *Flos*, *flōris*; *Custos*, *Custōdis*.

Except *Bos*, *bōvis*; *Compos*, *compōtis*; *Impos*, *impōtis*.

U S.

U S.

34. Nouns in *us* shorten the clement.

As, Corpus, corpōris; vellus, vellēris; Tripus, tripōdis.

E X C E P T I O N S.

1. Nouns giving *udis*, *uris*, or *utis*, in the genitive; *as*, Incus, incūdis; Jus, jūris; Salus, salūtis. But the clement is short in Ligus, ligūris; † Pecus, pecūdis; Intercus, intercūtis.

2. Comparatives in *us*; *as*, Melius, meliōris; Mitius, mītiōris.

Y S.

35. Nouns in *ys* shorten *ŷdis*, but lengthen *ŷnis*.

As, Chlamys, chlamŷdis or chlamŷdos; Trachys, Trachŷdis.

B S, P S, M S.

36. A noun in *s* after a consonant makes the clement short.

As, Cælebs, cælībis; Lælaps, Lælāpis; Dolops, Dolōpis; Inops, inōpis; Auceps, aucūpis; Hiems, hiēm̄is. Add the compounds of *caput* in *ps*, such as, Anceps, ancīpītis; Biceps, bīcīpītis, &c. in which both clements are short.

Except Cyclops, Cyclōpis; Seps, sēpis; Gryps, grŷphis; Cecrops, Cēcrops; Plebs, plēbis; Hydrops, hydrōpis.

T.

37. A noun in *t* shortens *ītis*.

As, Caput, capītis; Sinciput, sincipītis; Occiput, occipītis.

X.

38. A noun in *x* shortens the vowel before *gis* in the genitive. A noun in *ex* shortens *īcis*. Other nouns in *x* lengthen the clement.

1. A noun in *x* shortens the vowel before *gis* in the genitive;

as, Harpax, harpāgis; Aquilex, Aquilēgis; Biturix, Biturīgis; Allobrox, Allobrōgis; Conjux, conjūgis; Phryx, Phrŷgis. *Except* Lex, lēgis; Rex, rēgis; Coccyx, coccŷgis; † Frux, frūgis.

2. A noun in *ex* shortens *icis*; *as*, Vertex, vertīcis; Pontifex, pontifīcis. *Except* Vibex, vibīcis.

3. Other nouns in *x* lengthen the clement. *As*; *as*, Pax, pācis; Fornax, fornācis. *Except* Abax, abācis; Smilax, smilācis; Anthrax, anthrācis; Fax, fācis; Climax, climācis; Panax, panācis; Storax, storācis; Arctophylax, Arctophylācis; and some others.

Ex; *as*, Halex, halēcis; Vervex, vervēcis. *Except* Nex, nēcis; also, Vīcis, prēcis, wanting nominatives; Supellex, supellectīlis; and some few more.

Ix; *as*, Radix, radīcis; Cicatrix, cicatrīcis. *Except* Appendix, appendīcis; Fornix, fornīcis; Cilix, cilīcis; Natrix, natrīcis; Calix, calīcis; Pix, pīcis; Hystrix, hystriīcis; Mastix, mastīgis; Varix, varīcis; Filix, filīcis; Salix, salīcis; Larix, larīcis; Nix, nīvis; with a few others.

Ox; *as*, Vox, vōcis; Velox, velōcis. *Except* Cappadox, Cappadōcis; Præcox, præcōcis.

Ux; *as*, Lux, lūcis; Pollux, Pollūcis. *Except* Dux, dūcis; Crux, crūcis; Nux, nūcis; Trux, trūcis.

Yx; *as*, Bombyx, bombŷcis; Ceyx, Ceŷcis. *Except* Onyx, onŷchis; Eryx, Erŷcis; Calyx, calŷcis.

The clement of *Sypbax*, *sandŷx*, and *Bebryx*, is doubtful.

Of the clement of Nouns in the plural Number.

39. In plural clements, *a*, *e*, *o*, are long, *i* and *u* short.

Long; *as*, Musārum, rērum, dominōrum. Short; *as*, Ars, artibus; Artus, artūbus.

But *būbus* or *bōbus* is long, as being contracted from *bovibus*.

Of the Clements of Verbs.

If any part of a verb exceed the second person singular of the present of the indicative active in number of syllables, it is then said to increase, or to have a clement.

If any part of a verb exceed the said second person by one syllable, the penult is the clement; *as*, *fle* in *fletis*, and *ma* in *amamus*. The final syllable is never esteemed a clement.

If any part of a verb exceed the said second person by two, three,

three, or four syllables, there will be so many different cements. Thus, *amabamus* has two cements, *ma* the first, and *ba* the second. Again, *amaverimus* has three cements, *ma* the first, *ve* the second, and *ri* the third. And *audiebamini* has four cements, namely, *di*, *e*, *ba*, *mi*.

In deponent verbs, the active voice and second person singular must be supposed. Thus, in the verb *Conor*, we suppose the second person to be *conas*, and then *conatur* has one cement, viz. *na*; and *conabatur* has two, namely, *na*, *ba*; again, *conaremini* has three, viz. *na*, *re*, *mi*.

A.

40. Cements in *a* are always long.

As, *Stābam*, *amārem*, *legebāmus*, *audiebāmini*, *bibāmus*, *venerāmus*.

E X C E P T I O N S,

The first cement in *a* of the verb *Do*, and of its compounds in the first conjugation, is short, as, *dāmus*, *dābunt*, *dāre*; also *circundāmus*, *venundābo*.

But *a* in any other cement of *Do*, or of its compounds of the first conjugation, is long; as, *dābāmus*, *dederātis*, *circundederāmus*.

And *a* in the first cement of the compounds of *Do* in the third conjugation is long; as, *Vendāmus*, *abdātis*.

E.

41. Cements in *e* are ever long.

As, *Amēmus*, *amarēmus*, *amaviſſētis*; *Docēbam*, *docērem*; *Legēbat*, *legērunt*; *Audiēmus*, *audivēre*, &c.

E X C E P T I O N S.

1. *E* before *r* is short in the first cement in any present or imperfect of the third conjugation; as, *Legēris* or *legēre*, in the present of the indicative passive; *legēre* in the infinitive active, and imperative passive; *legērem* and *legēret* in the imperfect of the subjunctive active and passive.

But *rēris* and *rēre*, both in the third and in all the other conjugations, is long; as, *Legerēris*, *legerēre*; *Amarēris*, *amarēre*; *Docerēris*, *docerēre*, &c.

2. *Bēris* and *bēre* are every where short; as, *Amabēris*, *amabēre*;

amabēre; Docebēris, docebēre, &c. : and among the ancients, Largibēre, experibēre, in the fourth.

3. *E* before *ram*, *rim*, *ro*, and the other persons thence formed, is short; *as*, Amāvēram, amavērim, amavēro, docuēram, ēram, fuēram, potēro, potuēro. *Also* Amavēras, amavērat, &c.

Note. The poets sometimes shorten *e* before *runt* in the perfect of the indicative; *as*,

Virg. Obstupui, steteruntque comæ, vox faucibus hæsit.

Hor. Di tibi divitias dederunt, artemque fruendi.

I.

42. Cements in *i* are short.

As, Amabimus, docebitur, legimus, cupitis, aggredimur. *Also* Audimini, audierimini, audiebamini.

E X C E P T I O N S.

1. The *i* is long in Sīmus, sītis; Velīmus, velītis; Nolīmus, nolītis, nolīto, nolītote; and in their compounds, Possīmus, possītis; Malīmis, malītis, &c.

2. The *i* before *vi* in preterites is always long, *as*, Petīvi, quæsīvi, audīvi; *as* also in the other persons, petīvisti, quæsīvit, audīverunt, &c.

3. The first cement of the fourth conjugation is long; *as*, Audīnus, audītis, audītur, audīrem, audīto, audīre; ībam, ībo; Scīremus, scīrent, &c.

But *imus* in the preterite, in all conjugations, shortens *i*; *as*, Iuvimus, vidimus, fecimus, venimus, in the first cement; amavimus, abolevimus, pepercimus, munivimus, in the second.

Though, therefore, in the present and preterite of the fourth conjugation, the word be sometimes the same as to spelling, yet they are distinguished by their quantity, the present of the word being long in the present. *as*, Venīmus, reperīmus; but short in the preterite, *viz.* Venimus, reperimus.

4. Rīmus and rītis in the perfect of the subjunctive are always short, but sometimes long in the future; *as*,

Catull. Dein cum millia multa fecerimus.

Ovid. Cum maris lonii transferitis aquas.

42. Cements in *o* are long; in *u* short.

In *o*; *as*, Amatōte, facitōte. In *u*; *as*, Sūmus, possūmus, volūmus.

Of Final Syllables.

A.

44. Final *a* is short in nouns and other words declined by cases ; but final *a* is long in verbs and indeclinable parts of speech.

Short ; *as*, Musă, templă, Tydeă, lampadă, bonă, melioră, optimă, amată, amandă, docentiă, doctură.

E X C E P T I O N S.

1. Final *a* in the ablative is long ; *as*, hac musă, hoc Æneă.

2. Greek nouns in *as* lengthen final *a* in the vocative ; *as*, Æneas, O Æneă ; Pallas, O Pallă.

Long ; *as*, Amă, frustră, prætereă, ergă, intră.

E X C E P T I O N S.

1. Final *a* is short in ită, quiă, ejă, the adverb pută, and hallelujă.

2. Final *a* is sometimes short in contra, ultra, and numerals in *ginta* ; *as*, Triginta, quadraginta, &c. but long in the best authors.

E.

45. Final *e* is short.

As, Natě, cubilě, patrě, currě, nempě, antě.

E X C E P T I O N S.

1. Final *e* is long in nouns of the first and fifth declension ; *as*, Calliopē, Anchisē, Fidē, and also famē, as being anciently of the fifth. And thus, Rē, diē ; and the adverbs thence compounded, Quarē, hodiē, pridie, postridie, quotidiē.

2. Final *e* is long in nouns wanting the singular number ; *as*, Cetē, melē, Tēmpē.

3. Final *e* is long in the imperative singular of the second conjugation ; *as*, Docē, manē ; but sometimes short in Cave, vale, vide.

4. Monosyllables in *e* are long ; *as*, mē, tē, sē ; but the enclitic

clitic conjunctions *quē, nē, vē*, are short ; *as*, *Caputquē, vis-ūē, primusnē* ; *as also*, the syllabical adjections, *ptē, cē, tē*, *as*, *Suaptē, hujuscē, tutē*.

5. Final *e* is long in adverbs formed from adjectives of the second declension ; *as*, *Placidē, pulchrē, valdē*, contracted for *validē* : also all adverbs of the superlative degree ; *as*, *Doctissimē, fortissimē, clementissimē*. But final *e* is short in *Benē, malē, supernē, infernē*.

6. Final *e* is long in *Fermē, ferē* and *ohē*.

I.

46. Final *i* is long.

As, *Dominī, Mercurī, patrī, fructuī, meī, amavī, docerī, audī, herī*.

E X C E P T I O N S.

1. Greek vocatives are short ; *as*, *Alexī, Amaryllī*.

2. Greek nouns of the third declension whose genitive increases, have final *i* in the dative common ; *as*, *Minois, Minoidis, Minoidi* ; *Pallas, Palladis, Palladi* ; *Thetis, Thetidis, Thetidi* ; *Paris, Paridis, Paridi* ; *Tyndaris, Tyndaridis, Tyndaridi*.

3. Final *i* is common in *mihi, tibi, sibi* ; *as also* in *ibi, cui*, of two syllables, *nisi, ubi, quasi*, but in these five oftenest short.

4. Final *i* is short in *Sicutī, necubī, sicubī*.

O.

47. Final *o* is common.

As, *Leo, virgo, amo, disco, quando*.

E X C E P T I O N S.

1. Monosyllables are long ; *as*, *ō, dō, stō, prō*.

2. Final *o* in Greek nouns of the feminine gender is long ; *as*, *Didō, Sapphō*.

3. Final *o* in the dative and ablative of the second declension is long ; *as*, *Dominō, Deō*.

4. Greek genitives in *o* ; *as*, *Androgeō, Athoō*.

5. Final *o* in adverbs derived from nouns is long ; *as*, *Certō, crebrō, falsō, meritō, paulō, &c.* *As also* in *Quō, eō*, and their compounds *quōvis, quōcunque, adeō, ideō*. To which add, *Illō, idcircō, citrō, intrō, retrō, ultrō*.

Final *o* in the adverbs *Denno*, *sero*, *mutuo*, *postremo*, *vero*, is generally long, though sometimes short : but always short in *modo*, and its compounds *quomodo*, *dummodo*, *postmodo*.

6. Final *o* in the best authors is generally short in *Ambo*, *duo*, *scio*, *nescio*, *illico*, *imo*, the imperative *cedo*, *ego*, *homo*, *cito*.

7. Virgil always lengthens final *o* in gerunds ; as, *Faciendō*, *vigilandō* ; but other poets sometimes shorten it.

8. *O* in *Ergō*, *for the sake*, is long ; but *o* in *Ergo*, *therefore*, is doubtful.

48. Final *u* is always long ; but final *y* is ever short.

U ; as, *Vultū*, *cornū*, *Panthū*, *dictū*, *diū*.

Y ; as, *Molŷ*, *Tiphŷ*.

B.

49. Final *b* in Latin words is short, but long in foreign words.

Latin ; as, *Āb*, *ŏb*, *sŭb*.

Foreign ; as, *Jōb*, *Jacōb*, *Aminadāb*.

C.

50. Final *c* is long.

As, *Āc*, *sīc*, *illūc*, *hūc*, *lāc*, *halēc*.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. *Nēc*, *donēc*, are short.

2. The pronoun *hic* and the verb *fac* are common.

D.

51. Final *d* is short.

As, *Ād*, *apŭd*, *quīd*, *illŭd*, *fēd*.

Except foreign words ; as, *David*, *Bogud*, *Benadad*, which are doubtful.

E.

52. Final *l* is short.

As,

As, Tribunāl, fēl, vigīl, pōl, consūl, procūl.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Sāl, sāl, nīl, are long.

2. Most Hebrew names are long; *as*, Nabāl, Daniēl, Saūl.

M.

53. Final *m* in ancient times was short.

Final *m*, when followed by a consonant, is long by position; and if followed by a vowel, then both *m* and the vowel before it are dashed or rejected in scanning the verse.

In ancient times final *m* was short, but not always dashed when a vowel followed. *Thus* Ennius,

Insignita fere tum millia militū octo.

Hence final *m* is still short in compound words; *as*, Circūmeo, circūmago.

N.

54. Final *n* is long.

As, Ēn, splēn, quīn, sīn, nōn. Thus Greek nouns of the masculine and feminine gender; *as*, Titān, Sirēn, Salamīn, Phorcyn. Also Actæon, Lacedæmōn, and the like, writ with *Omega*. Likewise Greek accusatives from long nominatives in *as*, *es*, and *e*; *as* Æneān, Anchisēn, Calliopēn. Last *y*, Greek genitives plural; *as*, Cimmeriōn, epigrammatōn.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Nouns in *en* having *inis* in the genitive are short; *as*, Carmēn, crimēn, numēn.

2. Greek nouns in *on* of the second declension writ with *Omikron* are short in the singular number; *as*, Iliōn, Erotiōn, Pylōn.

3. Greek accusatives from short nominatives are short; *as*, Majān, Æginān, Orpheōn, Alexīn, Ibīn, Chelyn, Ityn. Also Greek datives plural in *sin*; *as*, Arcasīn, Troasīn.

4. Final *n* is short in the following words, ān, ĩn, forsān, forsitān, tamēn, attamēn, vidēn.

R.

55. Final *r* is short.

As, Calcār, Hamilcār, inibēr, patēr, vīr, cōr, Hectōr, turtūr, martȳr, precōr, mīttiēr, sempēr, prætēr.

E X C E P T I O N S.

1. Final *r* is long in nouns that have *ēris* in the genitive; *as*, Cratēr, statēr, vēr, Recimēr, Ibēr; to which add, Aēr, æthēr. But final *r* in *celtiber* is doubtful.

2. The following monosyllables are long; Pār, with its compounds Compār, dispār, impār, fār, lār, Nār, cūr, and fūr.

A S.

56. Final *as* is long.

As, Mās, vās, Thomās, pictās, gigās, mensās, amās, legās, forās.

E X C E P T I O N S.

1. Final *as* is short in Greek nouns that have *adis* in the genitive; *as*, Arcās, lāmpās, Iliās. To which add the Latin noun Anās, ātis.

2. Final *as* is short in Greek accusatives plural of the third declension; *as*, Craterās, Cyclopās, heroās, Troās.

E S.

57. Final *es* is long.

As, Alcidēs, Circēs, quiēs, sermonēs, rēs, amēs, docēs, legēs, audiēs, ocliēs.

E X C E P T I O N S.

1. Final *es* in the nominative and vocative plural of Greek nouns of the third declension, whose genitive singular increases, is short; *as*, Amazonēs, Arcadēs, Delphinēs, Naiadēs, gryphēs, Phrygēs, &c.

2. The verb *ēs* from *sum* is short; also its compounds abēs, adēs, potēs, &c. To which add the preposition penēs.

3. Final *es* is short in Greek neuter; *as*, Cacoethēs, hippomanēs, &c.

4. Final

4. Final *es* is short in Latin nouns of the third declension whose genitive increases with the penult short; as *Alēs, hebēs, obsēs, milēs, &c.*

But final *es* is long in *Cerēs, pariēs, ariēs, abiēs, and pēs*, with its compounds *bipēs, tripēs, alipēs, sonipēs*.

I S.

58. Final *is* is short.

As, *Turrīs, Jovīs, militīs, aspiciēs, creditīs, magīs, cīs*.

E X C E P T I O N S.

1. Final *is* in all plural cases is long; as, *Pennīs, armīs, nobīs, vobīs; omnīs, urbīs, for omnes, urbes*.

2. Final *is* in the nominative is long, when the genitive gives *itis, inis, or entis*; as, *Līs, Samnīs; Salamīs, Simoīs*.

3. Final *is* is long in the adverbs *gratīs, forīs*; also in the noun *glīs*, and in *vīs*, whether noun or verb.

4. Final *is* in the second person singular of verbs is long, when the second person plural of the same tense gives *itis*; as, *Audīs, nescīs, abīs, possīs, velīs, nolīs*.

5. Final *is* in the future of the subjunctive is common; as, *Dixeris, dederis*.

O S.

59. Final *os* is long.

As, *Flōs, nepōs, honōs, custōs, herōs, Minōs, virōs, bonōs, nōs*.

E X C E P T I O N S.

1. Final *os* in Greek genitives is short; as, *Arcas, Arcadōs; Techys, Iethyōs; Tercus, Tereōs*.

2. Final *os* is short in *Compōs, impōs, and ōs ossis*, with its compound *exōs*.

3. Final *os* in the nominative and vocative of Greek nouns of the second declension is short; as, *Clarōs, Tenedōs, Lesbōs, Atropōs*; but long in those that form their genitive in *o*; as, *Androgeōs, Nicoleōs*.

4. Final *os* is short in Greek neuters; as, *Chaōs, melōs, epos*.

U S,

U S.

60. Final *us* is short.

As, Annūs, bonūs, tempūs, vetūs, impetus, tuūs, illiūs, fontibūs, sensibūs, rebūs, amaniūs, legemūs, intūs, penitūs, tenūs.

E X C E P T I O N S.

1. Monosyllables in *us* are long; *as*, Grūs, sūs, thūs, mūs.
2. Final *us* in genitives of the third declension is long; *as*, Clio, Cliūs; Sappho, Sapphūs; Manto, Mantūs.
3. Final *us* is long in the genitive singular, and nominative, accusative, and vocative plural, of the fourth declension; *as*, Fructūs, manūs.
4. Final *us* is long in nouns that give *ūris*, *ūtis*, *ūdīs*, *ūntis*, *ōdis*, in the genitive; *as*, Tellūs, telluris; Virtūs, virtutis; Incūs, incudis; Amathūs, Amathuntis, Tripūs, tripodis.
5. Final *us* is long in nouns whose vocative ends in *u*; *as*, Panthūs, O Panthu; Jesūs, O Jesu.

Y S.

61. Final *ys* is short.

As, Capys, chelys, chlamys.

E X C E P T I O N S.

1. *Ys* in Tethys is usually short, but sometimes long.
2. Final *ys* is long in nouns whose nominative ends in *ys* or *yn*; *as*, Gortys or Gortyn, Phorcys or Phorcyn, Trachys or Trachyn.

T.

62. Final *t* is short.

As, Caput, amat, ut, et.

Note. If the final syllable in *t* be a contraction, then it is long by Rule 6; *as*, it for iit, obit for obiit.

63. The last syllable of a verse is long or short as the poet pleases.

Of Latin Verse.

A verse is composed of two or more feet, and a foot is made up of two or more syllables.

The feet are various and numerous, but I shall here take notice only of the dactyl and spondee.

A dactyl consists of one long syllable followed by two short ones; *as*, Cārminā. A spondee is made up of two long syllables; *as*, cōmnēs.

An hexameter or heroic verse, used by Virgil, and by Ovid in his *Metamorph.* consists of six feet, the first four being a mixture of dactyls andpondees, at the poet's pleasure, the fifth foot is a dactyl, and the sixth a spondee.

To measure or scan a verse is to divide or resolve it into the feet of which it is composed; *as*,

Tityre tu patulæ recubans sub tegmine fagi,
is resolved into feet as follows,

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
dactyl	dactyl	dactyl	spondee	dactyl	spondee
Tityrē	tū patū	læ recū	bāns sub	tēgmīnē	fāgī

If any word end with a vowel or diphthong, or with *m* after a vowel, and the next word begin with a vowel or diphthong, the final vowel or diphthong, or final *m* with the vowel before it, are dashed or rejected in scanning the verse; *as*,

Virg. Quidve moror, si omnes uno ordine habetis Achivos.

Ovid. Leniter ex merito quicquid patiare ferendum est.

Resolved into feet thus :

Quidvē mōrūr, s'ōmnēs ūn' ōrdīn' hābētīs Āchīvōs.

Lēnītēr ēx mērītō quīcquīd pātīārē fērēnd'ēst.

The poets sometimes, on grave, solemn, or mournful subjects, make the fifth foot a spondee; *as*,

Virg. Cārā Dēūm sōbōlēs, māgnūm Jōvis īncrēmētūm.

C H A P. IV.

Of the KALENDS, NONES, and IDES.

THE Romans had three remarkable days in each month, from which all the rest were denominated and computed; viz. the KALENDS or CALENDS, the NONES, and IDES.

In

In every month the first day was called *kalendæ*. In the months March, May, July, and October, the seventh day was called *nonæ*, and the fifteenth *idus*. But in all the other months of the year the fifth day was called *nonæ* and the thirteenth *idus*.

In reckoning, they went backward in this manner. The day preceding the *kalends*, *nones*, or *ides*, was called *pridie kalendas*, or *pridie kalendarum*, *pridie nonas* or *nonarum*, *pridie idus* or *iduum*. The day before this was called *tertio kalendas*, *nonas*, *idus*, i. e. *tertio die ante kalendas*, *nonas*, *idus*, reckoning inclusively: or it was expressed thus, *tertio kalendarum*, *nonarum*, *iduum*, i. e. *tertio die kalendarum*.

Thus January 1st was called *kalendæ Januarii*, or, using the month's name adjectively, *kalendæ Januariae*. The last of December was called *pridie kalendas* or *kalendarum Januarii*, or adjectively, *pridie kalendas Januarias*. December 30 was *tertio kalendas Januarii* or *Januarias*. December 29th was *quarto kalendas Januarii*; and so backward to December 14th which was *decimo nono kalendas Januarias*. The 13th was, *idus Decembris*, the 12th was *pridie idus* or *iduum Decembris*, the 11th was *tertio idus Decembris*; and so on to the fifth, which was *nonæ Decembris*. The fourth was *pridie nonas* or *nonarum Decembris*, the third was *tertio nonas* or *nonarum Decembris*, the second was *quarto nonas Decembris*, and the first was *kalendæ Decembris*. The last of November was *pridie kalendas Decembris* or *Decembrias*, &c. Here observe, that the names of all the months are used either substantively or adjectively, except *Aprilis*, which is used substantively only.

In leap year, which is every fourth year, February hath 29 days, and both the 24th and 25th are called the *sixth of the kalends of March*: and hence this year is called *bissextilis*.

The following verses shew the number of days in each month, and contain a summary of what has been said. The table represents the manner of computation: in which observe that the numbers refer to the words below them.

*Junius, Aprilis, Septemque, Novemque tricenos;
Unum plus reliqui; Februus tenet octo viginti;
At si bissextus fuerit, superadditur unus.
Te primam mensis lucem dic esse kalendas,
Sex Maius, nonas, October, Julius, et Mars,
Quatuor et reliqui; dabit idus quilibet octo.
Omnes post idus lucem dic esse kalendas,
Nomen sortiri debent a mense sequenti.*

A TABLE of the KALENDS, NONES, and IDES.

Days of the month.	Apr. June,	Jan. Aug.	Mar. May.	February.
	Sept. Nov.	December.	July, Oct.	
1	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.
2	IV.	IV.	VI.	IV.
3	III.	III.	V.	III.
4	Prid. Non.	Prid. Non.	IV.	Prid. Non.
5	Nonæ.	Nonæ.	III.	Nonæ.
6	VIII.	VIII.	Prid. Non.	VIII.
7	VII.	VII.	Nonæ.	VII.
8	VI.	VI.	VIII.	VI.
9	V.	V.	VII.	V.
10	IV.	IV.	VI.	IV.
11	III.	III.	V.	III.
12	Prid. Id.	Prid. Id.	IV.	Prid. Id.
13	Idus.	Idus.	III.	Idus.
14	XVIII.	XIX.	Prid. Id.	XVI.
15	XVII.	XVIII.	Idus.	XV.
16	XVI.	XVII.	XVII.	XIV.
17	XV.	XVI.	XVI.	XIII.
18	XIV.	XV.	XV.	XII.
19	XIII.	XIV.	XIV.	XI.
20	XII.	XIII.	XIII.	X.
21	XI.	XII.	XII.	IX.
22	X.	XI.	XI.	VIII.
23	IX.	X.	X.	VII.
24	VIII.	IX.	IX.	VI.
25	VII.	VIII.	VIII.	V.
26	VI.	VII.	VII.	IV.
27	V.	VI.	VI.	III.
28	IV.	V.	V.	Prid. Kal.
29	III.	IV.	IV.	Martii.
30	Prid. Kal.	III.	III.	
31	Mens. seq.	Prid. Kal. Mens. seq.	Prid. Kal. Mens. seq.	

146 *Of the Kalends, Nones, and Ides.* Chap. IV.

Romulus began his month always upon the first day of the new moon, and on this day one of the inferior priests used to assemble the people in the Capitol, and call over as many days as there were between that and the *nones* : and so from the old verb *calo*, derived from the Greek *καλεῶ* to call, the first day of the month had the name of *kalendæ*. But this custom continued only till the year of Rome 450, when Cn. Flavius, the *curule Ædile*, ordered the *fasti* or *calendar* to be fixed up in public places, that every body might know the times, and the return of the festivals.

The *nonæ* were so called, because, reckoning inclusively, there are nine days from them to the *ides*.

The *ides* fell near about the middle of the month ; and the word is derived from *idare*, an obsolete verb, borrowed from the Etrurian language, which signifies to divide.

The Greeks had no *kalends* in their way of reckoning ; and hence the Latin proverb, *Ad kalendas Græcas*, is used to signify a time that never will happen ; particularly Augustus, when speaking of desperate debtors, used, in a facetious manner, to say, *Ad kalendas Græcas soluturos*, as we learn from Sueton. *Aug. cap. 87.*

F I N I S.

